

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES,
AND UNIVERSITIES CAPITAL FI-
NANCING ACT OF 1991

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman WHEAT and I are introducing the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Act of 1991.

This act provides an opportunity for historically black colleges and universities to have support for institutional improvement and capital projects. It is timely that these colleges and universities will have additional fiscal resources to strengthen and maintain capital projects.

There is a great need for historically black colleges and universities to build and renovate classroom facilities, libraries, dormitories, and other facilities to continue their educational mission and meet the heightened demands of producing the kind of work force necessary for America to successfully compete in the 21st century. These colleges and universities are generally small in size and typically serve students from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds; these schools generally experience difficulty in securing private capital.

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of Education to provide insurance on the bonds of a qualified bonding authority to be designated by this Act. The proceeds of the qualified bonds will be loaned to the colleges and universities which are eligible under this legislation. The amount is up to a level of \$500 million, of which not less than 70 percent shall be used for loans to private member institutions and not less than 30 percent shall be used for loans to public member institutions.

This act also includes several safeguard provisions which significantly limit any financial risk that the Federal Government may encounter. This legislation serves the objective of facilitating access to the private credit sector. Low cost credit will be available to finance worthy and essential capital projects and enables colleges and universities serving disadvantaged African-American students to continue and expand upon their educational mission and help America meet the demands of the 21st century.

Historically black colleges and universities have, through the years, been severely underfunded, but have rendered monumental service to our Nation through its graduates. From these institutions very inception, the contributions that they have made to our Nation have been immeasurable. It is significant to observe that historically black colleges and universities which enroll 20 percent or 200,000 of the approximately 1 million black students in institutions of higher education have set an enviable

record in graduating approximately 40 percent of all black college graduates from these institutions.

I am convinced that this is a major and necessary vehicle to support and extend the capital development of black colleges and universities. These institutions of higher education, as the historical record graphically shows, have suffered from very serious underfunding.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that without these colleges and universities, thousands of black students will be denied the opportunity of higher education. The historically black colleges and universities have admitted young people who are viewed as nonproductive in our society and have nurtured, sustained, and developed them into productive and resourceful college graduates.

This is an extraordinary record and needs to be expanded.

Moreover, the graduates of these institutions of higher education make a significant contribution to the GNP of our Nation through their specialized knowledge and technical skills. It is most important, as a part of the multiplier effect, that this contribution of service continue to go forward with the support of the Congress. The record of students who have matriculated at these institutions of higher education and who have attained national recognition in the arts and humanities, the natural sciences, medicine, law, teaching, and other professional and technical fields is both highly impressive and inspirational. These institutions have a splendid opportunity to build upon this record through support for capital projects and improvement for historically black colleges and universities.

It is important as you well know, that as we face global competition from abroad in the area of high technology and cybernetics, all of our institutions of higher education should be in the best possible position to add to our economic strength by insuring that we have graduates of high quality.

I believe that in a time of an economic downturn and growing dependence on foreign products, this legislation will serve as a catalyst or a multiplier effect for our economy. In brief, I believe that this legislation is a prudent investment in our Nation's future.

I urge you to join with me in supporting this legislation. It represents an idea whose time has come.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE
AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FI-
NANCING ACT OF 1991

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join my distinguished colleague

from the State of Missouri, Congressman BILL CLAY, in introducing legislation of critical importance to the future of historically black colleges and universities [HBCU's] in this country.

The bill we are proposing today, the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Act of 1991, will help HBCU's meet their most pressing need—to secure private capital for long-awaited construction and repair of HBCU campus facilities.

Essentially, the legislation authorizes the Secretary of Education to provide insurance on the bonds of qualified HBCU's, increasing the ability of HBCU's to raise the large amounts of advance money needed to pursue major capital projects.

Because of the small size of HBCU's and the large number of disadvantaged students they serve, HBCU's usually lack the ability to secure private credit to finance major capital projects. This bill would allow HBCU's to enter the bond market by providing them with a Federal guarantee on up to \$500 million in bond debt.

Proceeds from the bonds will be made available as loans to HBCU's to finance needed capital improvements to libraries, dormitories, laboratories, special education facilities, and other facilities that will allow HBCU's to fulfill their educational mission in the years ahead. The bill includes a safeguard provision for the Federal Government requiring a reserve fund from which payments would be made on bonds in the case of any delinquency, thus limiting the risk to the Government.

For over 100 years black colleges have served the special needs and interests of aspiring and talented young black Americans. The important role these institutions have played in advancing millions of black Americans and their families into the economic mainstream of American life can hardly be overstated.

Those black Americans with a college degree earn, on average, 86 percent more in annual income than those blacks who possess only a high school diploma. A 1986 survey found that while 85 percent of HBCU alumni came from blue-collar family backgrounds, only 3 percent of the alumni hold blue-collar jobs themselves. About 76 percent of the alumni hold managerial or professional positions.

How important are HBCU's to the mission of providing higher education to black Americans?

While HBCU's represent only 3 percent of the colleges and universities in this country, they are responsible for educating nearly 40 percent of all black graduates from institutions of higher education. It has also been estimated that 46 percent of all black business executives, 50 percent of all black engineers, 75 percent of all black Ph.D.'s, and 80 percent of all black Federal judges received their un-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

dergraduate or graduate degrees from an HBCU.

These statistics are even more startling when one considers the disadvantaged backgrounds of the majority of students attending HBCU's.

Generally, HBCU's admit those students with the most severely limited family resources. For these students, the parental contributions to the cost of their college education is substantially less than the national average. As a result, HBCU's must work that much harder to help most of their students obtain financial aid to pay for their college education.

At the same time, HBCU's themselves have some of the lowest tuition rates and smallest endowments of all 4-year colleges and universities. The financial resources available to HBCU's across the Nation are increasingly constrained, threatening their continued ability to effectively meet the special higher education needs of young black Americans.

The financial constraints facing HBCU's have been exacerbated over the past decade by a relative decrease in the amount of Federal support for HBCU's. While the Federal share of all college and university revenues nationwide fell by 17.1 percent between 1979 and 1986, the Federal share for HBCU's fell 29.8 percent.

For public HBCU's the drop was even more dramatic. The Federal share of public HBCU revenues plunged 37.7 percent over the same time period, compared to 19.8 percent for all public schools. Since HBCU's are far more dependent on Federal support than their counterparts across the country, this trend is particularly troublesome for the future of all HBCU's.

In short, the financial resources available to HBCU's are shrinking. But we can see the negative consequences of this trend already on the campuses of HBCU's across the country.

From one campus to the next, critical construction and rehabilitation needs are going unmet. Classroom facilities, dormitories, laboratories, libraries, and other facilities crucial to providing a quality education are not being built or repaired because the money is simply not available.

At the private institutions represented by the United Negro College Fund, the highest priority construction and renovation plans currently placed on hold total over \$450 million in capital projects. This figure does not include the capital needs of public HBCU's, which account for nearly three-quarters of all HBCU enrollment.

These capital needs must be addressed if our Nation's HBCU's are to maintain and expand their infrastructure to meet the growing numbers of young men and women seeking to enter the work force as trained professionals in the future. This legislation will commit Federal resources to help address those needs in a timely manner with little financial risk to the Federal Government.

Historically black colleges have existed for over 100 years. They have rich traditions of academic achievement, professional success, and cultural development that provide important role models for young black Americans.

Much of the black leadership in this country was educated at HBCU's. The names represent a library of black accomplishment—Su-

preme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, former Atlanta Mayor and U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young, former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, poet Nikki Giovanni, composer and jazz artist Grover Washington, and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

These and countless other HBCU graduates have provided vivid examples of leadership and stimulated intellectual growth in our Nation's youth. Their alma maters have been an important part of the tapestry of institutions of higher education in this country.

HBCU's aspire to continue to provide opportunities to young black Americans who might not otherwise have access to higher education. Passage of this legislation will provide HBCU's the ability to improve their facilities and meet the challenge of educating our young men and women as we enter the next century.

Historically black colleges and universities represent a rich tradition of black achievement in America. Today, it is a tradition that needs and deserves our support.

IN RECOGNITION OF DADE COUNTY'S NEWEST AND BEST TEACHERS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the Sallie Mae Teacher Award Program. The American Association of School Administrators [AASA], in cooperation with the Student Loan Marketing Association [Sallie Mae], is sponsoring this award to recognize 100 outstanding first-year elementary and secondary school teachers from throughout the country. Although all our teachers are outstanding, the Sallie Mae Award brings well deserved credit to some of the best new teachers in Dade County, FL and the country.

As part of a national project, this program starts with nominations at the school level, through the region level, to county nominations. My congratulations go out to this year's Dade County Sallie Mae finalists: Marta Garcia of Ben Shepard Annex Elementary, Gonzalo L. Raventos of Parkway Middle, Cathleen Constantine of W. J. Bryan Middle, Magda Loureiro of Hialeah Elementary, Agnes Pagan of Brownsville Middle, Althea Duren of Dunbar Elementary, Thomas Santino of Holmes Braddock Senior, Michael Kent Sell of Miami Killian Senior, Lori Ann Austen of Redland Middle, and Lourdes Planas of Cutler Ridge Elementary.

The two Dade County nominees honored for national competition are Arva Suzanne Graham, a kindergarten teacher at Joella C. Good Elementary, and Marla Reyes, a third grade ESOL teacher at Miramar Elementary. Suzanne, daughter of our esteemed U.S. Senator BOB GRAHAM, and Marla are both first year teachers, which is a prerequisite for the award.

National award winners, to be announced by the AASA in September 1991, will receive \$1,000 and a certificate of recognition.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the remarkable people who make

this inspiring award a reality. The members of the joint Dade County Public Schools [DCPS]/United Teachers of Dade [UTD] Teacher of the Year Task Force include: Carol Iglesias, UTD cochair; Bea Addison, Robert Borsong, Bettye Douglas, Annette Katz, Carol Renick, DCPS cochair; Dr. Richard Artmeier, Bertha Pitt, Daniel Tosado, Dr. Kenneth Walker, and David Wind, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce representative. The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce Education Task Force Committee members are: John E. Forta, vicechairperson, Education/Leadership Miami; Seth Gordon, and David R. Wind, Cochairpersons, Education Group Committees; Perry Branyon and Peggy Hurst, cochairpersons, Recognition Committee.

I would like to extend my best wishes to Arva Suzanne Graham, and Marla Reyes as they compete nationally for this prestigious award.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 5

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the fifth in a series of 12 case studies on foreign companies that have contributed to nuclear proliferation. Each of these firms has sold nuclear equipment, materials, or technology, or dual-use items without proper safeguards to Iraq. The "dirty dozen" includes six companies from Germany, two from Britain and Switzerland, and one from Chile and Brazil.

To help address this problem, I've introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act, H.R. 830. Under this legislation, any foreign company found selling nuclear weapons technology without the proper safeguards would have its goods barred from entering the United States. We'll hit these proliferation profiteers in the only place they care about—the bottom line.

This legislation is closely modeled on the missile technology sanctions which passed in the Defense bill last fall. Currently H.R. 830 has bipartisan support and 21 cosponsors as well as the endorsement of leading scholars in the field of nonproliferation.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ¹

FIRM 5: H & H METALFORM GMBH (GERMANY)

H & H Metalform is a German machine tool manufacturing firm. Since 1987, H & H Metalform has allegedly delivered specialized machinery to Iraq for the production of enriched uranium—a critical nuclear weapons-related material. For instance, in 1988 the company exported to Iraq a high speed lathe or "flow turn" machine useful in building centrifuges and missile nose cones. Although the West German government considered this equipment "dual-use" (i.e., having both military and industrial applications), the transaction was arranged by operatives of Iraq's nuclear procurement network working from Britain and Germany. H & H Metalform earlier exported a similar lathe machine to Brazil for its uranium enrich-

ment program. The company has also sent centrifuge balancing magnets to Iraq in clear violation of German export law and has acted as the go between for other German firms and individuals who assisted Iraq's nuclear weapons program. The firm reportedly agreed to establish an entire uranium enrichment plant in Taji, Iraq. The deal was to be handled through a London-based Iraqi front company called Nasr Dependence Meed. H & H Metalform is co-owned by Dietrich Hinze and Peter Huetten with a 50 percent share held by the Technology Development Group, a London-based Iraqi front company.

Sources: Nucleonics Week, 8/23/90, p. 13 by Mark Hibbs; Nucleonics Week, 9/9/90, pp. 2-4 by Mark Hibbs; Der Spiegel, 12/19/89, pp. 93-94; Sunday Times, 12/16/90, pp. 1-2, 4-5; Poison Gas Connection, 1990, p. 42 by Kenneth R. Timmerman; U.S. News & World Report, 6/4/90, pp. 50-51.

IT IS TIME FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGING

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which may provide an answer to a perplexing question that has plagued many of us for so long—"what has happened to the White House Conference on Aging?" For almost 2 years now, the Subcommittee on Human Services of the House Select Committee on Aging has been trying to find out if the President planned to hold the Conference and when. We have had no success, nor have any other Members who have inquired. The time to act is now.

My legislation, which would create a National Conference on Aging, would take the responsibility of convening a White House Conference on Aging out of the hands of the President, and put it into the hands of Congress and the American people. It would give Congress the authority to call a National Conference on Aging in 1993 which would be carefully planned, broad in scope, bipartisan in nature and would include grassroots concerns generated by State and local forums preceding it. It would be conducted by a joint congressional commission, and would bring together representatives of Federal, State and local governments, service providers, academics, community leaders, and private citizens. Its purpose would be to identify current problems of older individuals, develop recommendations for the coordination of Federal policy with State and local needs and to develop specific and comprehensive recommendations for executive and legislative action as may be appropriate for maintaining and improving the quality of life for older Americans.

Traditionally, White House Conferences on Aging have provided our Nation with a foundation for the decade ahead, pinpointing what issues and concerns should be targeted for special attention and items should be addressed. Since 1951, these Conferences, called by past Presidents and held in Washington, DC, every 10 years, have played a significant and constructive role in improving economic and social

policies that support the needs of older citizens and that positively impact on the lives of younger persons. The mission of a White House Conference on Aging is to focus on aging as a lifelong process that is supported by the family as well as the community, in addition to the Government and private sector programs. Past White House Conferences have provided the basis for pivotal recommendations and breakthroughs in the areas of employment, age discrimination, transportation, research, elder abuse, aging women, income, housing, and health care.

When Congress passed the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987 (public law 100-175) in November of 1987, it authorized the President to convene the White House Conference in 1991.

But for some reason, the Bush administration has not seen fit to announce this Conference. Although we were hopeful when an appropriation of \$1 million was included in the fiscal year 1991 budget request to Congress, there has been no action since then. A congressional hearing, letters to the President signed by Members of Congress from both bodies and from both sides of the aisle, countless individual letters and inquiries have only resulted in growing frustration. We have confirmation that the concept of having a Conference has indeed made its way to the White House, only to have it stagnate for almost 2 years.

I know many of my colleagues join me in expressing our confusion and disappointment as to why the Bush administration has chosen not to announce this Conference. Last year, the 1991 White House Conference on Small Business and the 1991 White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services were announced. Both of these issues are commendable ones, and ones deserving of national attention. But what kind of signal does that send to the aging of our Nation? That a White House Conference on Aging is not as important? We are currently preparing to move into the 21st century, with an ever-increasing elderly population. Health care, especially long term care, continues to be a key concern, and one that will not fade away. A comprehensive 1991 White House Conference on Aging is needed to help shape our policy blueprint for the coming decade.

If the Bush administration is not going to assume responsibility for developing a national agenda for older Americans, then it is our responsibility to do so. Our seniors can no longer sit and wait for the administration to decide. While time has steadily ticked away, the President has remained silent.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the many organizations representing and working with the elderly, in particular, the National Association for Home Care, for their continued support for the Conference.

It is my hope that my legislation will provide a platform to address the critical senior issues of the 1990's.

UNITED, WE CAN DO IT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the united effort that brought an early end to fighting in the Persian Gulf has made all Americans proud. With the same dedication and spirit, this Nation can conquer the problems that we face at home.

I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the Crete (NE) News:

UNITED, WE CAN DO IT

It isn't right to say a war is good for a country. It is right to say the results of a war can be good for a country. And the results of the Middle East war were very good for this country, and probably the world.

From border to border the people of the United States are on a high over the results of the war. Everyone thought it would be much longer and harder and that casualties would be much greater. Such a quick decisive effort to achieve United Nations' and United States' goals was euphoric.

That isn't being callous to the feelings of people who suffered and are suffering from the horrors and destruction of war. It is a feeling of right being accomplished and of a greater conflict months or years hence being avoided.

The effort showed what can be accomplished when this nation and coalition nations pull together. The United States led the effort. It started with division in congress over whether military force should be used. But after a narrow majority, the division melted and it was solid support. Political party motives were forgotten.

During the war alleged problems on the home front lost importance. They received little mention. Before the war we were worrying about the national debt and the savings and loan bailout. Those problems still exist along with others.

This nation can conquer those problems. Pulling together 100 percent with an all-out effort could beat those opponents. It will take some sacrifice. It's not an easy chair job. Neither was the job of the pilots and the service people who advanced across the sand.

ZION ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FIND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO SOLID WASTE PROBLEMS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, early this year two elementary schools in my district took an active role in addressing the solid waste disposal predicament currently facing our Nation. I applaud these schools for setting a precedent for their own community of Zion, for Lake County, for the State of Illinois, and for the Nation.

Alarmed by the amount of solid waste generated at their schools and throughout their community as a whole, Principal Dallas Evans of Beulah Park School and Principal Bob Fink of West School, both located in Zion, IL, formed partnerships with a waste services

company to find a practical solution to the solid waste problem.

Small steps like these ultimately fuel broader community mobilization. At a time when waste reduction and recycling are becoming watchwords nationwide, it is becoming more and more important for communities to pull together and rethink their waste disposal habits. Beulah Park and West School in Zion have taken a leadership position in garnering support for such cooperation.

Principal Evans and Principal Fink believe that students must develop conscientious waste disposal habits now, so they can grow up to be tomorrow's responsible adults. At the beginning of the 1990-91 school year, the principals took steps toward integrating solid waste awareness into their school curriculums.

Principal Fink at West School, aided by second-grade teacher Bette Jo Ohmstead, established "Kids CARE [Concerned About Respecting the Environment], an environmental club that meets once a week to discuss issues and also oversees a small-scale recycling program. Principal Evans and some of Beulah Park's teachers met with the Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources to learn more about solid waste and recycling.

When Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), a waste services company that serves the Zion community, approached the two schools in October with an offer to help set up and fund solid waste and recycling programs, both Evans and Fink accepted.

Faculty, administration, and students at Beulah Park and West School worked with BFI to establish two programs that promoted conscientious waste disposal habits. These noteworthy programs encourage student participation and responsibility, and further demonstrate the kind of business and community cooperation that is necessary to resolve the national waste disposal problem.

At Beulah Park School students in kindergarten through sixth grade have had a major responsibility for recycling activities since the launch of their program, the Beulah Park Green-Up. So far, the primary activity for the Green-Up has been a student run cafeteria recycling program that can serve as a model for other schools. Students scrape their trays when they are finished eating, staff and monitor the tray-washing process, and oversee collection of the trays. The goal is to recycle the 500 plastic and aluminum lunch trays, as well as flatware, produced daily, thus reducing the amount of lunchroom garbage by 90 percent.

Across town at West School, West classes challenge each other to see which can collect the most recyclables during the "Trash Bash Challenge." To enhance their familiarity with many kinds of recyclable items, the challenge program asks students to bring a different recyclable from home each week. At the end of the 5 weeks, BFI will award a pizza party to the winning class. The kids' enthusiasm for this activity is evident in the fact that they collected a total of 24,000 aluminum cans during the first week of the contest.

To supplement the primary recycling activities at Beulah Park and West, BFI is also leading assemblies, providing the schools with recycling bins and weekly pickup service, and supplying teachers with solid waste field trip

ideas, games, and written materials. These materials include BFI's 6-week MOBIUS curriculum, which features a cartoon character whose body is made from recyclable items—tires, cans, bottles, newspaper, and corrugated cardboard. BFI also helped Beulah Park and West set up schoolwide paper recycling.

For effective solutions to waste disposal problems, waste services businesses need to be integrated as part of a community's plan for long-term waste disposal solutions. Like Evans and Fink, the people at BFI realize the powerful role schools can play in addressing the solid waste issue and in preparing the community to pursue alternative forms of waste disposal. This is why BFI established the MOBIUS curriculum as a resource for schools across the country.

The solid waste/recycling outreach program in Zion builds upon the MOBIUS curriculum by providing faculty and students with easy access to waste services experts, materials, and facilities, and aiding in the development of student-monitored activities that get kids excited about recycling.

Business working hand-in-hand with the community is what will ultimately allow us to solve the burgeoning solid waste problem. I commend Principal Evans, Principal Fink, BFI, and other Zion schools that are incorporating solid waste outreach into their curriculums for having the vision to move forward with these meaningful programs, and I hope the Zion school programs can serve as a model for others across the country.

HAPPY 20TH, LUSO FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take time to pay tribute to the Luso Federal Credit Union which is located in my district. As we all know, the New England economy has faced some difficult times lately. This has been evidenced by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation takeover of the Bank of New England and the closing of credit unions in Rhode Island. During these turbulent times, the Luso Federal Credit Union has remained strong and solid. Today, I would like to commend the Luso Federal Credit Union on the occasion of their 20th anniversary.

The underlying philosophy of credit unions is "People helping People." The heart of the credit union is the members and to be a successful credit union requires institutions to provide services that are appropriate to the needs of the members. Since its inception, the Luso Federal Credit Union has been under the guidance of the dynamic leadership of Joseph Dias, Jr. Mr. Dias has been the president of the credit union for 20 years. Mr. Dias has established a credit union that is synonymous with financial stability, profitability, steady growth, and a clear future.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Dias identified a need for a credit union and took action. When

the Luso Federal Credit Union received its Federal charter, it began with seven members and \$35 in total assets. Now, Luso Credit Union is proud to announce it has a capital assets ratio of 11.4 percent. The National Credit Union Association recommends the ratio to be around 8 or 9 percent. In addition, the credit union now has assets totaling over \$18 million and 2,436 members. And most impressively, the Luso Federal Credit Union has never had foreclosure on a mortgage.

Credit unions are financial cooperatives organized by people with a common bond. The Luso Federal Credit Union began with members of the Germio Lusitano Club and their families. Over the years, membership has expanded to include companies that are members of the Ludlow Chamber of Commerce, town of Ludlow employees, and other associations in the town. This common bond has allowed the credit union to focus on the needs of the individuals it serves. This has been done primarily by encouraging savings and offering services at a low or no fee schedule.

The operation began in a small room donated by the Germio Lusitano Club and the credit union was open for three evenings a week for 2 hours. Now, the credit union is open 6 days a week and has a variety of hours that are convenient for the members. The credit union provides a full range of services such as passbook accounts, checking accounts, certificate of deposits, loans and miscellaneous services. With the expansion of services and the size of the credit union, the credit union has never sidetracked from its original purpose of serving its members.

The credit union has been superbly managed by its manager, Noella E. Boileau. The Luso Federal Credit Union has been fortunate to have a dedicated board of directors. The members of the board are Alfredo Ribiero, Maria F. Gomes, Mario Cachucho, Albert Sousa, Joaquim Palatino, Armelin Saloio, Joaquim Costa, and William Cabral.

I am proud to have the Luso Federal Credit Union in my district and I am grateful for the services it offers to my constituents. I would like to congratulate the credit union on the occasion of their 20th anniversary. I wish them the best for the future and I know the Luso Federal Credit Union will remain a source of stability during these changing times in the financial services industry.

VICTORY IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Kirk Powell, editor of the Holden Progress, wrote an excellent editorial concerning the success of American and coalition forces in the recent gulf war. Mr. Powell's editorial should be made part of this RECORD, as he pays tribute to our troops.

[From the Holden Progress, Mar. 7, 1991]

VICTORY IN THE PERSIAN GULF!

(By Kirk Powell)

The Persian Gulf War is over! American and coalition forces have won a stunning victory.

It was undoubtedly the best-planned and most professional military campaign in modern history. And, as a result, thousands of American lives were saved.

The extensive training and professionalism of Americans in uniform paid dividends far beyond our expectations.

U.S. Congressman Ike Skelton (D-Mo.) says there were three major factors that contributed to American military success in the Gulf:

First, U.S. war colleges and staff colleges trained effective leaders. That leadership, strategy and tactical proficiency paid off in the Persian Gulf.

American forces were prepared. Nothing is more critical to success than readiness. There is no substitute for a highly trained military and well-maintained equipment.

Finally, up-to-date military technology swung the war in America's favor. High-tech weapons are costly and controversial, but there is no doubt that superior U.S. technology like precision-guided missiles and night vision devices gave our forces a tremendous advantage over the Iraqi troops. It worked and it saved thousands of American lives.

"Our pride in our American troops will continue long past their victorious return," Skelton said. "We will not only embrace them when they come home, but we should honor them for their dedication to duty, their stoutheartedness in adversity and their patriotism toward our country in the most frightening hours."

Skelton says because of those brave Americans, there is new hope of establishing the rule of law and order over tyranny—a peaceful new world order.

"We owe these servicemen and women our gratitude and the civilized world owes them its appreciation," Skelton said. "Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and coast-guardsmen have been true to the values that make America the bastion of freedom."

"We look forward to their triumphant return," he said, "and at the same time our hearts go out to those families who suffered loss."

We couldn't agree more!

INTRODUCTION OF GEOGRAPHY
AWARENESS WEEK

HON. LEON E. PANETTA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill that would designate December 1-7, 1991, and November 15-21, 1992, as Geography Awareness Week. It is a pleasure to once again be joined by my good friends and esteemed colleagues, Mr. KILDEE and Mr. GREEN, in introducing this resolution for the fifth and sixth consecutive years. I am honored to be an original sponsor of the legislation and to be a part of increasing awareness on the subject of geography in our Nation's schools.

The designations of Geography Awareness Week over the past 4 years have highlighted the importance of geography. However, much more work needs to be done to address student illiteracy in this subject matter, especially in light of all the changes taking place in Eastern Europe and the Persian Gulf. These world events have a significant impact, not just on

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the physical geography of our globe, but also in terms of economic and national security implications.

In a recent study done in 1988, Americans aged 18-24 ranked last in an international comparison of geographic knowledge, and American adults of all ages scored among the bottom third. One in four Americans surveyed cannot identify the Soviet Union or the Persian Gulf, and 3 in 4 could not locate the Persian Gulf on a map.

Geography illiteracy puts the United States at a significant disadvantage and weakens our ability to remain a nation with worldwide involvements and aspirations. Continued ignorance of world geography will severely hinder us in competing and participating effectively in the international marketplace. Indeed, as a nation with global influence and responsibilities, we must possess an understanding of other lands and cultures of the world.

It is my hope that Geography Awareness Week will again emphasize the importance of geographic literacy so that our students can effectively compete in global markets and meet global challenges. I urge my colleagues to show their support for this legislation and become a cosponsor. This resolution will focus national attention on the integral role that the knowledge of world geography plays in preparing our citizens for the future of our increasingly interdependent world. Thank you.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. —

Whereas geography is the study of people and their planet, offering a framework for understanding ourselves, our interdependence with other peoples, our relationship to the Earth, and world events;

Whereas the United States has both worldwide involvement and influence that demand an understanding of geography, different cultures, and foreign languages;

Whereas the credibility of our Nation's foreign policy largely depends on the support of a geographically informed public, a public which understands both the locations and the significance of historic changes occurring around the globe and their impact on the United States;

Whereas an ignorance of geography, different cultures, and foreign languages places the United States at a disadvantage with respect to other nations in matters of business, politics, the environment, and global events;

Whereas, although geography as a distinct discipline has virtually disappeared from the curricula of schools in the United States, it is still being taught as a basic subject in other nations, including the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union;

Whereas our Nation's governors, in their National Goals for Education, explicitly identified geography as one of five subjects in which American students should demonstrate competency;

Whereas a perspective in geography offers a critically needed understanding of the relationship between human activity and the condition of our planet in this time of increasing environmental problems;

Whereas the first federally funded National Assessment of Educational Progress revealed a "disturbing geography knowledge gap" among 12th graders: 58 percent could locate Jerusalem on a regional map, but only 36 percent knew that Saudi Arabia is bounded by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf;

Whereas in a 1988 Gallup Poll, 75 percent of those surveyed could not locate the Persian

Gulf on a map, and fewer than half of those surveyed could name Asia as the place that Christopher Columbus was hoping to reach when he discovered the New World;

Whereas that 1988 Gallup poll also projected that 24,000,000 Americans could not identify the United States on a map of the world, 58,000,000 Americans could not tell direction on a map, and 105,000,000 Americans did not know the population of the United States;

Whereas geography is more than the study of map identification, State capitals, and country names, but geography also gives meaning to location and establishes a context for understanding the connections among peoples, places, and events;

Whereas the success of a democracy relies heavily upon an educated citizenry whose members are aware of both their influence on and connection with the rest of the world; and

Whereas national attention must be focused on the integral role that a knowledge of world geography plays in preparing citizens of the United States to assume a responsible role in the future of an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning December 1, 1991, and the week beginning November 15, 1992, are each designated as "Geography Awareness Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

FEMA IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. de LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to make remarks today to commend the Federal Emergency Management Agency, its staff, and particularly three of its officials, Grant Petersen, Steve Singer, and Gerald Connolly, for their exemplary job assisting the people of the Virgin Islands to recover from the ravages and the horrors of Hurricane Hugo.

FEMA closed its offices in the Virgin Islands last week after nearly a year and a half of work that literally rebuilt the Virgin Islands, especially the island of St. Croix. It is fitting that we take a few moments to acknowledge the herculean task FEMA performed.

Hurricane Hugo was, without doubt, the worst natural disaster to hit an American community in more than a generation.

Winds blew in excess of 150 miles per hour for nearly 12 hours. Gusts to over 200 miles per hour tore roofs from buildings, leveled even reinforced concrete structures, toppled trees and stripped leaves, downed utility lines and poles, crushed huge 10 million gallon fuel storage tanks, and left a community of 110,000 people in a state of disbelief and shock.

Incredibly, only three lives were lost. But the damage to property was catastrophic. Over 90 percent of the buildings on St. Croix suffered damage; 75 percent were destroyed.

Within 36 hours of the passing of the storm, I traveled aboard the first flight to land on St. Croix, a C-131 commandeered by Grant Petersen, FEMA's Associate Director for State and Local Support Programs. Lt. Gov. Derek Hodge was with us. When we arrived we found a community with no electricity, no water, no food, no telephones, and almost no shelter. Entire neighborhoods were leveled. Stunned residents wandered the streets. The island looked as though it had been hit by an atomic blast.

Just 2 hours after our arrival, FEMA established the first communications link with the outside world. From that point on, help was on the way.

For the next year and a half, FEMA directed a recovery that was to total more than half a billion dollars. It included family grants, housing programs, crisis counseling, and public agency grants. It involved participation from the Departments of Defense, Justice, State, and Education, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the Public Health Service, and others. While it was the combined assistance of all of these Federal agencies as well as the Virgin Islands government, it was FEMA that coordinated it all, and made it work.

And more than just the agencies, it was the outstanding work of many, many people who contributed to the Virgin Islands' recovery.

First and foremost, Grant Peterson. His leadership, his advocacy, his appreciation for the enormity of the tragedy that struck the Virgin Islands, in large part made the FEMA recovery as fast and far reaching as it was.

Steve Singer and Gerald Connolly, Federal Coordinating Officers at FEMA, were the on-the-scene professionals who ensured that the job that needed to be done was done, and done with sensitivity to Virgin Islands ways.

I have made statements to the House Public Works Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight suggesting ways that FEMA response to a natural disaster of the proportions of Hurricane Hugo can be strengthened. These came as a direct result of my on-the-scene observations and my extensive work with FEMA since September 18, 1989. FEMA did an excellent job and should be empowered to do more. For in the aftermath of a disaster of Hugo-like proportions, every minute counts for both victims and response agencies.

I cannot say enough about the job FEMA did, and for the extraordinary ability and commitment of people like Grant Peterson, Steve Singer, and Gerald Connolly. On behalf of all of the people of the Virgin Islands and again, especially for those on St. Croix, I say, thank you for a job well done.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: SELF-HELP CLEARINGHOUSE

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, a group of dedicated individuals under the direction of Edward Madara identified a real human need in Morris County, NJ, and their effort to

solve a local problem has resulted in the creation of a national resource.

Working within the health care profession, Ed and his coworkers came in daily contact with people who did not know where to turn during times of trauma in their lives.

In an effort to guide people with special needs to the best source of help and comfort for them, the founders of the Self-Help Clearinghouse of St. Clares-Riverside Medical Center compiled a list on a single sheet of paper of some two dozen self-help organizations as a service to medical center patients.

As the list was circulated, it grew to include 70 groups and was published, under a corporate grant, as the first self-help directory in New Jersey.

Today, the American Self-Help Clearinghouse is still associated with the medical center, but it is now national in scope, helping people to find mutual aid and support groups for problems ranging from addictions to disabilities, from illness to bereavement.

This model program has a long list of firsts to its credit—the first clearinghouse to be computerized, the first to provide statewide service, the first to add a toll-free number.

Its computer software program, Mutual Aid Self-Help Network [MASHnet], developed by the medical center's research and evaluation department, is used by 15 other clearinghouses in the United States and Canada.

The clearinghouse staff members and volunteers provide information on literally thousands of free, member-run groups to tens of thousands of callers a year, and when there is a need not currently being met by an existing self-help organization, the clearinghouse will help to establish new ones—more than 580 new groups so far.

The Self-Help Sourcebook, published by the clearinghouse, describes more than 600 national and model self-help groups and lists local and regional clearinghouses, helplines, and resources for rare disorders.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the organization's 10th anniversary, I ask my colleagues to recognize the pioneering efforts of Edward Madara and the staff of the American Self-Help Clearinghouse, St. Clares-Riverside Medical Center and, most especially, all of the volunteers who have built this network of self-help and who keep it running effectively for the benefit of all individuals who need help and consolation.

A TRIBUTE TO POLICE OFFICER ALAN C. HALL

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who served the people of Florissant, MO, as a police officer. Alan C. Hall had a very distinguished career, receiving commendations from the Florissant Police Chief on at least three occasions in his 5½ years on the force.

Mr. Hall, who was 28 years old, shared his commitment to law enforcement with his father, who is a retired St. Louis city patrolman,

and his two brothers who are both police officers. Those who worked with and knew Officer Hall held him in very high esteem. His untimely death has shocked and saddened our community.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

INCREASE CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS IN AUTOMOBILE USE

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to support the efforts of people who volunteer their time in a charitable manner, not for recognition, but for the greater good of all. We must recognize that in recent years, greater numbers of individuals have volunteered their services to help carry out the exempt-purpose activities of charitable organizations, such as Scouting and other youth activities, providing meals to the homeless or elderly, et cetera. In many instances, these volunteers incur actual out-of-pocket expenses in rendering services to charities, such as where an individual uses his or her own car in delivering meals to the homeless or elderly on behalf of a charity, and is not reimbursed for use of the car for this purpose.

To support the efforts of these volunteers, who do not receive any charitable deduction for the value of their contributed services, I believe that the standard mileage rate allowed for computation of the charitable deduction for use of a passenger automobile in providing services to a charity should be increased to 12 cents per mile in order to take into account additional out-of-pocket costs of operation.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Services of the Select Committee on Aging, I have seen countless examples of social service programs for older Americans which could not function without the voluntary support of senior citizens. Many of these people use their cars to give friends and neighbors rides to hospitals, to go to senior centers, or meal programs where they volunteer their services. Others volunteer their time to visit frail elderly people who are unable to leave their homes. This companionship is sometimes the only contact the frail individual has with the outside world. I can assure you that these volunteers are not in it for the money, they give freely of their time. It seems only fair that they are compensated for the wear and tear on their vehicles. Earlier this year the subcommittee held a hearing on transportation services for the elderly and in the course of that hearing it became abundantly clear that transportation is a vital link to assure that people receive services to which they are entitled. This bill is a step in the right direction.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY
AND NEBRASKA BEEF

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member stands in recognition of the great State of Nebraska which today is celebrating its No. 1 industry—agriculture.

This Member would like to recognize the tremendous work the farm men and women of this Nation do in feeding not only the people of our own country, but millions of others in countries throughout the world. As a member of the Select Committee on Hunger, this Member is proud of the fact that our country takes the lead in alleviating the worldwide problem of hunger. As America's farmers take to the fields this spring we owe them a great deal of thanks.

This Member would also like to proudly declare that Nebraska has finally won a national championship. This time it was won not by the Cornhuskers, but by the cattlemen and beef producers of Nebraska. On March 1, the USDA announced that Nebraska was No. 1 on their cattle-on-feed survey with feedlot inventories of 2.37 million head. We not only lead the Nation by 150,000 head, we also set a new State record eclipsing the old mark by 20,000. Spurred by increased domestic consumption and a growing foreign export market, consumers worldwide recognized that "Nebraska Beef is Best!" This Member invites his colleagues to examine the following article from the March 19, 1991, edition of the Omaha World Herald which refers to the recent USDA announcement.

This Member would like to extend condolences to our friends from the State of Texas as they have lost their title with a respectable second place finish. The State of Nebraska, once commonly referred to as "The Beef State," can now proudly wear that title again.

On this Agriculture Day, celebrate by having a good steak from the great State of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA SCORES FIRST IN FED CATTLE

Nebraska feedlots continued to hold a record high number of cattle, both for the state and the nation, earlier this month.

The March 1 USDA cattle-on-feed survey, released Monday afternoon, showed that Nebraska had 2.37 million head on feed.

Nebraska had the most cattle in feedlots among the seven states that account for about 75 percent of all cattle fed for slaughter in the United States.

The 2.37 million figure—the Cornhusker state's largest total for any month on record, according to the Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service—eclipsed the previous record, 2.35 million head recorded Feb. 1.

Texas was runner-up in the on-feed category with 2.22 million head, followed by Kansas, 1.74 million; Iowa, 1.07 million; Colorado, 920,000; California, 435,000; and Arizona, 219,000.

Overall, the seven-state total was 8.974 million, up 8 percent from a year ago and the largest seven-states March total since 1974.

Nebraska also led the placements category, starting 440,000 on feed during February, up

10 percent from last year but 4 percent below two years ago.

Iowa's on-feed number, 107 million as of March 1, was up 6 percent from a year ago. Placements, 115,000, were unchanged from a year ago.

The seven-state total placements of 1.465 million head were up 6 percent from a year ago but 9 percent below two years ago.

Observers said the placement total was larger than what the trade had expected.

Marketings of fed cattle in February totaled 1.481 million head, down 1 percent from a year ago and down 3 percent from two years ago.

CATTLE ON FEED

| State | Cattle (thousands) | Percent of 1988 |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Arizona | 219 | 94 |
| California | 435 | 101 |
| Colorado | 920 | 111 |
| Iowa | 1,070 | 106 |
| Kansas | 1,740 | 108 |
| Nebraska | 2,370 | 113 |
| Texas | 2,220 | 106 |

Note.—State feedlot cattle inventories as of March 1 for the seven states that account for about 75 percent of the nation's beef.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
LIBERTYVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
WILDCATS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate the Libertyville High School Boys Basketball Team for their fourth place finish in the Illinois High School Association Basketball Tournament that was held this past weekend in Champaign, IL. The team's head coach is Max Sanders and assistant coaches, Andy Bitta, Julian Emanuelson, and Jim Goodman played a solid schedule in the tough North Suburban Conference and had a final record of 25 wins against 8 losses.

The team members were: Jon and Andy Bauer, Matt Williams, Brian Davis, John Cimaroli, Chris Majeri, Matt Srivier, Matt Kosowski, Darren Cohen, John Garwal, Frank Walter, Zac Adams, Scott Keegan, and Gregg Wheeler.

The Libertyville team is only the second team from Lake County to reach the final four in Illinois basketball history and competed in the tournament for the first time in their 75-year history. While Libertyville lost to the eventual State champion, Proviso East, which had been highly rated in both Illinois and the Nation, they played an excellent game that will long be remembered. In the consolation game, Libertyville came within only 2 points of capturing third place.

While commending the team in athletics, it is also important to note that Libertyville High School is a leader in academics in my district. The Department of Education has recognized Libertyville as a "Drug Free School" and the school is currently in competition for the prestigious Excellence in Education Award that will be announced later this year.

Whether it is sports or academics, Libertyville High School is to be commended for their commitment to educating the young

people of our area. The 10th Congressional District is very proud of the Wildcats and all of the students and faculty of Libertyville High School.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRAL "BESTS"
EVERETT FOR MASSACHUSETTS
STATE BASKETBALL TITLE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Central High School from Springfield, MA, on their impressive victory in the Massachusetts Division I State Boys Basketball Championship.

The Central High Golden Eagles overcame a scrappy Everett, MA, team on Saturday March 16, 1991, to win the championship 70-51, and thereby culminate a season in which they finished with a 25-0 record. The victory marks the second State championship for Central High and Coach Howie Burns since Central began competing in the tourney in 1987.

Central was led by First Team Parade High-School All-American Travis Best, who finished with 22 points despite being the subject of box-and-one defense. Best, who will attend Georgia Tech next fall, led Central to a 69-4 record during his 3 years at the school. Included in his list of accomplishments was an 81-point outburst earlier in the season.

Also contributing to the balanced Central effort were Fred Smith who scored 16 points, Desi Jackson who scored 9 points, pulled down 10 rebounds, and blocked 7 shots, and Edgar Padilla who scored 9 points, and contributed 5 steals and 4 assists.

The individual efforts notwithstanding, Central's unbeaten season and the State championship was the result of a total team effort. Other players contributing throughout the season were Ahmad Sharif, James Price, Gary Gauthier, Moses Makkiya, Luis Sierra, Rudy Smith, Anthony Boyd, John Daughtry, Paul Gosselin, and Anthony Wallace. In addition to Coach Burns, assistant coaches Jeffrey Messer and Wilford "Champ" Godbolt, and manager Abraham Makkiya guided Central throughout the school year.

I think the entire school and community has a right to be proud of the Central Golden Eagles, and I would like to add my congratulations to a job well done.

RETIREMENT OF DEXTER SLAGLE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a distinguished career in public service is coming to an end in my district.

Dexter Slagle, the dean of the Versailles City Council is retiring after having served the community in that capacity for 20 years.

Councilman Slagle is a graduate of Central Methodist College in Fayette, MO, and moved to Versailles with his wife Joan in 1954. They raised two daughters in Versailles, Wendy, who is now Mrs. William Sheehan; and Amy, who will graduate this spring from the University of Missouri Medical School.

Mr. Slagle was elected to the city council in 1971 and has served continuously on that board for the past 20 years. He served in the terms of four mayors, William Caine, James Scrivner, Milo Salyer, and Charles Pryor.

As a councilman, Slagle is credited with providing invaluable assistance to the community. He is the owner of Slagle Surveying Co., and has used his expertise to the community's benefit repeatedly.

He is a member of the Versailles United Methodist Church and of the Rolling Hills Country Club, where his friends expect to find him using his newly found spare time pursuing his interest in golfing.

It is a pleasure for me to use this vehicle to note his 20 years of public service and to join his community and those who served with him in thanking him.

RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE MONARCH BUTTERFLY AS THE NATIONAL INSECT

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House joint resolution designating the monarch butterfly as our national insect.

The majestic monarch butterfly is indeed the "monarch" of all insects and worthy of special acknowledgment. Insects play a crucial, yet often uncelebrated, role in maintaining the ecological balance of our planet. Unfortunately, excessive human intrusion into the environment has threatened the existence of many species of insects. Such is the case with the monarch butterfly.

The monarch butterfly, native to North America, has inhabited this continent for over 1,000 years, long before the Europeans ever set foot on North American soil. The monarch has been able to survive this millennium through its unique ability to sequester the poison from its host plant, the milkweed, thus making the monarch toxic to its predators. Tragically, the urbanization of America has resulted in a great reduction of the milkweed host plant, as well as a reduction of the groves of trees the monarch overwinters upon in California and Mexico. At one time this loss of habitat threatened the very existence of the monarch.

Despite the intrusion of humans on its sensitive environment, the enduring monarch continues to flourish and returns triumphantly every year to its overwintering sites in the central California coast, particularly in Pacific Grove, CA. Each fall millions of monarch butterflies return to the towns of Pacific Grove, Capitola, and others, where they are greeted by annual festivals and parades held in honor of their return.

I believe the monarch butterfly stands as an important reminder to all of us of the beauty

of our environment and the need for the protection and conservation of our natural wonders. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the monarch by cosponsoring my resolution to designate the monarch as our national insect.

A copy of the resolution follows:

H.J. Res. —

Whereas the monarch butterfly, native to North America, is found throughout the United States;

Whereas the monarch is a unique representative of over 600 species of butterflies and nearly 90,000 other insects that are an integral part of the natural heritage of the United States;

Whereas the great numbers and diversity of insects play a vital role in the daily lives and ecology of the environment;

Whereas the population of monarchs is declining under pressure from urbanization and loss of habitat which results in the reduction of the host plant (milkweed) and overwintering groves of trees in California and Mexico;

Whereas conservation efforts are underway in both California and Mexico to maintain these overwintering sites;

Whereas Pacific Grove, California, holds an annual festival celebrating the return of the monarchs to overwinter until spring when the monarchs begin a northward flight; and

Whereas the monarchs enhance the beauty of the environment and signals the need for protection and conservation of the natural wonders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the monarch butterfly is designated and adopted as the national insect of the United States, and the President is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF EDWARD WILMOTH BLYDEN

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991S9920

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to make a statement today in praise of an outstanding member of the Virgin Islands community, Edward Wilmoth Blyden, who has just celebrated 50 years of service with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Ed Blyden has served this agency and this Nation longer than any other active INS employee, beginning in 1941 at the age of 16 as a messenger. After military service in World War II, he returned to INS and later was promoted to clerk and, in 1972, to the position of immigration inspector.

His years of unstinting service and his rise through the ranks stand as an excellent example for young Virgin Islanders to follow. Ed Blyden has proven the worth of the old-time values of hard work, integrity, and dedication.

He has been married to Victorine Blyden for 30 years. He is the father of 21 children, whose lives have been enriched because Ed Blyden worked those 50 years to ensure that his sons and

daughters would have the opportunity to obtain higher education. He knows that this is no greater gift that a parent can give.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I salute Edward Wilmoth Blyden on the occasion of his 50th anniversary with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL: LOUISE AND WILLIAM EASTON

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, the community newspaper has been the backbone of our democratic system of government since the founding of the Nation.

Without this local source of news and the coverage of civic events, a community cannot survive as a recognizable unit.

Community journalism provides the glue that holds groups of individuals together by giving them a common reference point and an avenue to debate and discuss the problems they must solve together.

The true reward for those who produce these newspapers lies in the knowledge that they are providing the essential links among people—they are the cornerstone of the community.

Owning and operating a community newspaper is also a life consuming experience, which requires long hours and the ability to keep many projects moving forward simultaneously.

In the communities of southeastern Morris County, NJ, including Madison, Chatham, and Florham Park, the keepers of the community conscience since 1973 will be honored for their dedication to the highest principles of community journalism.

Louise and William Easton, who recently decided to step back from this demanding avocation as publishers of the Eagle-Courier newspapers, will be honored on April 24 with the Chamber of Commerce's Distinguished Service Award.

Over the years, the newspapers that they published were honored with countless awards by the New Jersey Press Association. In 1979, Louise's strong commitment to quality community journalism earned her special recognition from the National Newspaper Association for her editorial accomplishments and distinguished service to the community.

Louise and Bill have been tireless contributors to community improvement efforts, supporting downtown revitalization and other civic activities. Together, they founded the annual Christmas walk, which has grown into the downtown Christmas parade.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to recognize the important contributions of Louise and William Easton, publishers of the Eagle-Courier newspapers from 1979 to 1991, and to wish them all the best as they step back from this demanding profession and take some time to smell the roses.

MAKING ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL
LANGUAGE OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jack Hagopian, my constituent from the Second District of Alabama, recently wrote a most eloquent letter stating the reason why English should be the official language of the United States of America. It reads as follows:

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DICKINSON: A concerned first-generation American, veteran of three wars and the Dominican Republic action, a retired regular officer of the United States Air Force, who has the equivalent of a Masters Degree in International Relations, I strongly favor passage of Federal legislation making English the official language of the United States of America.

My parents were immigrants who spoke no English when they first came to this country. They raised and supported nine children, each of whom learned English well, graduated from high school pre-World War II, were never on drugs nor landed in jail, and like myself became productive citizens. While we often spoke my parents' native languages in the home and cherished our culture, it was ingrained into each of us that we were Americans first. We were severely censured if we spoke Armenian or Turkish in public or in the company of others who did not know these languages. My father learned English fluently, while my mother, who needless to say had little outside contact in those days serving the needs of such a large family, spoke broken English (her sentence structures were often direct translations with the subject following the verb. Yet, she did read and comprehend a newspaper, having taught herself to read.

Instead of knuckling under to pressure groups and creating problems similar to those that are splitting the Canadians with their two official languages, we should be reaffirming the "Melting Pot" philosophy that instilled high values in our immigrants and the strong desire to become full-fledged Americans in the greatest country on earth.

Declaration of English as our official language will create and nurture cohesiveness among our citizens. It will eliminate the unnecessary waste and expenditure of funds which can be put to more meaningful, necessary and productive purposes.

I sincerely hope you will vigorously and energetically support legislation making English the official language of the United States—such a law in no way will preclude anyone from speaking other languages or can be considered a "racial slur," it will be in the best interests of all Americans.

Respectfully,

JACK HAGOPIAN.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DON'T TREAD ON MY FLAG

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, events of recent months have touched an important sentiment in our communities large and small. Americans everywhere are proud of the men and women who served in Operation Desert Storm. They are proud that our people came together to defend freedom against the tyranny of Saddam Hussein.

The unifying symbol of our people is the flag. It is, as we all know, more than a piece of cloth. It is an amalgam of the experiences which have shaped our Nation and our people. It is the banner under which the men and women of our Armed Forces have faced adversity, the streamer for which they have offered up their lives.

The flag is an amazing source of patriotism and inspiration, a fact perhaps no better demonstrated than by the poem written by a friend and constituent, Mr. J.B. Williams of Ashland City, TN. I am pleased to share it with my colleagues.

The text of the poem follows:

DON'T TREAD ON MY FLAG

(By J.B. Williams)

It's only a piece of cloth, red white and blue.
It spells trouble for some, like an I.O.U.
Don't tread on my flag it's all I want.
It stands for freedom you either do or don't.
It's been around for over 200 years.
Through fortunes of times,
Through blood sweat and tears.
Don't tread on my flag it's all I have
It's asking all people to come and share.
A house divided will not stand
Old glory was there to watch over our land.
After four years of bloodshed in the family
Our flag was waving over the land of the free.
Through wars and wars and rumors of wars
It's waving for freedom though battle scarred.
Don't tread on my flag it's waving today
Bringing freedom to people in a faraway place.
It's only a piece of cloth, red white and blue,
Standing for freedom for people like you.
Giving liberty and freedom and justice for all
From a small town courthouse
To the great justice halls.

KENTUCKY-BASED MILITARY
UNITS IN OPERATION DESERT
STORM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all the men and women of Operation Desert Storm. Every State was involved in the Operation, but Kentucky was involved in a very dramatic way in the activities in the gulf.

The 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles, are based at Fort Campbell, KY, and they performed what has been called bold and

bodacious action in the air-land campaign in the gulf.

Fort Knox, KY, is the U.S. Army Armor Center and, under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Thomas Foley, trained not only Army but Marine Corps personnel in the tank warfare, which was so dramatically on display in the Kuwait theater. Also, the M1-A1 main battle tank which provided its prowess in the sands of Kuwait and Iraq was developed at Fort Knox.

The 100th Division (Training) is headquartered in Louisville, my hometown, and under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Richard Chegar, deployed many of its personnel to support the various divisions which were activated and deployed as a result of Desert Storm.

Last but not least, in our own family, my nephew, my brother's son, S. Sgt. Steven Mazzoli, is now at Fort Knox, having been activated as a member of the 100th Division's Reception Battalion.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I commend to the attention of my colleagues as complete a list as I could compile of Kentucky-based military units involved in Operation Desert Storm:

101st Airborne Division.

100th Division (Training).

First Brigade: A and B Company, First Battalion, 398th Regiment, Armor; Headquarters, Second Battalion, 397th Regiment, Armor; Headquarters, Second Battalion, 399th Regiment, Bowling Green, Armor.

Second Brigade: Headquarters, Armor.

Third Brigade: Headquarters, First Squadron, 302d Cavalry, Armor.

Fourth Brigade: Headquarters, Armor.

100th Reception Battalion, Administrative.

149th Division: 137th, Transportation; 217th Quartermaster.

Army Reserve: 3346th Medical Unit; 5010th Army Hospital; 400th Combat Support; 209th Combat Support; 223d Military Police Units.

National Guard (ARMY): 137th Transportation; 217th Quartermaster; 475th Medical Unit; 438th Military Police; 888th Medical Unit; 133d Transportation Company; 623d Field Artillery; 614th Military Police; 199th Detachment; Medical Company.

National Guard (AIR): 123d Transportation Company; 123d TACT, Hospital; 123d CIV, Engineer Squad; 123d Services, Flight; 123d Security, Police; 165th Weather, Flight.

NORTH BAY VILLAGE STANDS
BEHIND U.S. TROOPS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in the President's March 6 speech to a joint session of Congress, he offered well deserved praise to all Americans saying, "Above all, I thank those whose unfailing love and support sustained our courageous men and women: I thank the American people."

The President's praise surely applies to the good people of North Bay Village. On February 12, 1991, the city of North Bay Village passed and adopted Resolution No. 91-03 expressing support for the United States' position in the Middle East. Their heartfelt resolu-

tion was the very embodiment of the "unfailing love and support," our President spoke about.

In the words of Resolution No. 91-03, North Bay Village, FL, passed and adopted on February 12, 1991:

Whereas, the City of North Bay Village extends complete support to the policies of the American Administration and the brave Allied Forces who are fighting in the Persian Gulf as we pray for peace and the prompt Resolution of this crisis.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the city commission of the City of North Bay Village, Florida:

That the City of North Bay Village expresses its complete support for the United States political and military position regarding the Persian Gulf Crisis, condemns the Iraq government, Saddam Hussein and Iraq's malicious attacks on Israel and we affirm our solidarity with the state of Israel and the members of our United States Armed Forces who are fighting valiantly to free the nation of Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, the President's leadership was steadfast and unerring in judgement for many reasons. The President acted with clear and resolute purpose, the liberation of Kuwait and the putting down of aggression; he acted with international support, 12 United Nations resolutions and the military support of 30 nations; and most powerfully, the President acted with the support of the American people.

The city of North Bay Village and many other communities who in spirit stood shoulder to shoulder with our brave men and women in the gulf, should be recognized for their commitment to freedom and justice. In particular, I commend the leadership of North Bay Village for supporting this resolution: Mayor Dr. Paul Vogel, Vice Mayor Irving Leighton, Commissioner Alvin M. Blake, Commissioner Deborah Mas-Geller, Commissioner Irving J. Gurien.

THE BUS STOP KIDS

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, now that Desert Shield/Storm is over and victory over Iraq's aggression is assured, we in Congress are continuing to praise the millions of men, women, and children who supported our most glorious rout of Iraq in the Persian Gulf war. The strong moral and physical support given to our service men by the caring American people in the home theater was crucial in strengthening our morale and effectiveness of American forces in the Kuwaiti theater.

One of the many support groups mobilized in support of soldiers and their families is the bus stop kids of Hickory Elementary School in Bel Air, MD.

Every day after school, almost from the start of Operation Desert Shield, the 15 boys and girls of bus No. 76 meet at the home of 7-year-old Amanda Melefsky and make stars for service people. The kids take the names of service men and women in the Middle East and write each soldier's information on a paper star and hang the star on a tree in the Melefsky's front yard.

Every star that hangs from their tree is accompanied with a letter written by one of the children to a soldier in the Persian Gulf. Each letter is sent overseas informing the soldier that a star has been hung in his or her honor.

Calls have come from friends and relatives of troops throughout Maryland. Each wanting to make their loved one part of the bus stop kids makeshift monument. The Melefsky's evergreen tree is now blanketed with white stars.

Amanda Melefsky will tell you that "each star means a prayer." I will tell you that each volunteer support group like the bus stop kids is a prayer come true for people who have loved ones who are risking their lives in the Middle East in the gulf war. The bus stop kids and thousands of volunteer groups across America that support our troops are an important reason for the allies' success against Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House of Representatives join with me in acknowledging the dedication to volunteer service the bus stop kids have demonstrated. We extend our deep appreciation to all the bus stop kids and their school and parents who have made the war effort a little easier for both soldiers in the Middle East and the friends and relatives who await their return.

TIME TO TRAVEL AGAIN

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to join a recently formed coalition of travel and tourism industry executives who are working with the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration in an effort to assure the American public that travel in America is safe again.

Now that the State Department has lifted most international travel advisories, the price of gasoline is declining, many airlines are offering inexpensive fares and airport security is at the highest level ever, it is a great time to travel in America.

Tourism is our Nation's largest export. Last year more than 40 million foreign visitors came to the United States spending over \$53 billion.

America is a great place to visit. I encourage our own citizens as well as our foreign visitors to tour the U.S.A.

And by the way—if you are planning to travel, I know a great place that is the "home of country music," boasts a full size replica of the Parthenon and a statue of the goddess Athena, some of the best fishing in the world and some of the best food you ever tasted—my hometown, Nashville, TN.

ADDRESS OF HON. BENJAMIN GILMAN BEFORE THE 1991 MASONS AND FAMILIES BREAKFAST

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 17, 1991, our colleague Congressman BENJAMIN GILMAN addressed the Free and Accepted Masons of New York. He spoke eloquently about the role Masonic values, such as freedom of religion and separation of church and state, and about our Mason Brothers, such as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, played in laying the foundation of our great Nation. By contrasting the Masonic tradition with the brutality of Saddam Hussein, Mr. GILMAN highlighted how truly fortunate Americans are to have our country based on the ideals of the "Free Masons."

SPEECH BY REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

Good morning, my Brother Masons, families and friends—and happy St. Patrick's Day!

Our grand master, most worshipful Richard Thomas, most worshipful brother Ronald Steiner, and brother Robert Singer, our grand secretary, and grand chaplain the right worshipful Herb Groce, the right worshipful Arthur Markeway, Dep. President Chickeno:

I thank you and thank my good friend, Fred Dresdale, for your kind invitation to participate in today's family breakfast.

It gives me great pleasure and it is a privilege to break bread with you this morning and to reflect for a few moments on the rich heritage that we all share as Masons and as Americans.

We gather this morning at an historic juncture in our Nation's history. We have just achieved a significant victory over tyranny and aggression in the Persian Gulf war. A war which, while controversial before hostilities began, became clearly more and more justifiable as it progressed.

Saddam Hussein, the tyrannical dictator of Iraq, deliberately set his nation on a path of ruthless aggression against a weaker neighbor—an aggression which, had it gone unchallenged, would have led to ever further and greater aggression.

The 1930's taught the world an expensive, bloody lesson that appeasement is not a practical policy for any nation.

For forty-five years, the cold war brought a bizarre stability to the world. All nations knew perfectly well that any aggression might lead to involvement by the superpowers and to nuclear holocaust. Unfortunately for the world, Saddam Hussein came to believe that the end of the cold war, with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the chaos in the Soviet Union, meant that checks against aggression no longer existed.

Fortunately for the rest of us, President Bush fully recognized that threat, and, in recognizing the need for a "new world order", immediately grasped that we had a responsibility to form a world-wide coalition that would nip aggression in the bud, and set a precedent for the rest of the post-cold war era.

Throughout Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, many of us in Congress reflected on the irony that Saddam Hussein claimed he was fighting a holy war.

Those of us who put our ultimate faith in a "grand architect of the universe," found it profoundly ironic that:

- A war of aggression.
- A war which saw the hideous torture and murder of innocent women and children.
- A war which saw gross violations of the most basic rights of prisoners of war.
- A war which saw attacks against civilian populations in non-combatant nations.
- A war which, for the first time in history, saw a deliberate effort to pollute the seas and the skies:

How ironic it is that Saddam Hussein claimed that his cause was a "holy" war.

Saddam Hussein's battlefield policies violated not only international law but the most basic tenets of his own Islamic religion.

I ask you to contrast this so-called "holy" war with our own Nation's struggle for independence led by our brother, George Washington, who defined his own efforts in our revolutionary war as follows:

"If my own endeavors to avert the evil with which this country was threatened, by a deliberate plan of tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished—the praise is due to the grand architect of the universe." And, in fact, masonic principles were the underpinning of our own struggle for nationhood.

In his book, "Masonic Membership of the Founding Fathers," Ronald F. Heaton notes that 33 general officers in the Continental Army, 8 of Washington's aides and Secretaries, 9 signers of our Declaration of Independence, and 13 signers of the U.S. Constitution all were Masons.

The first Masonic book printed in North America was the one published in 1734—just four years after the founding of the first American Masonic Lodges. That book was published by none other than Brother Benjamin Franklin, a grand master and guiding force behind the Revolution and the Constitution.

The list of Brother Masons at the time of our Revolution reads like a who's who of thought and action:

Paul Revere, John Hancock, John Adams, John Jay, John Marshall, the Marquis de Lafayette, all of these giants of our founding years were Brother Masons.

And their influence was felt, not just on the Revolutionary War battlefields, but in the crafting of the Republic which followed in its wake.

The Constitution itself is replete with Masonic principles, including the separation of church and state, allowing each individual to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Our Founding Fathers had lived under the experience of paying tax monies to support a state church, and wanted to make certain that Americans would never be forced to do this. However, never did our Founding Fathers deny the existence of a supreme being. This is evidenced by the references to the Deity in our national seal, and in the motto, "In God We Trust", which was utilized from our earliest years as a Republic, and made official in 1864.

Since the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, 14 of our Presidents were Brother Masons, from George Washington to Gerald Ford. In 1793, the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol Building was laid in what is now Washington, D.C. The ceremony was a Masonic event, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. And, to this very day, if you request it on your tour of the Capitol Building, most guides will be pleased to point out the many examples of

Masonic imagery which permeate the Halls of the Capitol Building.

And, if you turn your dollar bill to the reverse side, you will note the obverse and the reverse of the great seal of the United States, both of which incorporate the Masonic imagery which was so important to our Founding Fathers.

And, we owe so much to our Brother Mason George Washington, who, is one of the most heroic and significant acts in the history of our Nation (while one of the last known), turned down at the New Windsor Catonment the offer by his fellow officers of a crown.

There is no doubt that the military at the time of the Revolutionary War would have had no problem overthrowing the duly elected Congress: a coup d'etat that would have established a dictatorship here in the United States.

And George Washington, in his Newburgh addresses, cited Masonic principles to decline this offer of complete political power. He reminded his officers that Americans did not fight and bleed and die to exchange one king for another.

And for this selfless act, we owe Brother Washington so much.

For the two hundred plus years of our American Nation, we Masons have consistently supported policies which promote "morality in which all men agree, that is, to be good men and true . . ."

Is it any wonder that one of Hitler's first acts upon gaining power in Germany was to suppress Freemasonry?

And that is why, today, in a time of intense patriotic feeling and national pride, we Masons can feel so proud of our Nation.

Our Masonic predecessors had such an instrumental hand in founding our Nation and in keeping it true to its ideals.

And we Masons can be especially of assistance in pointing out the truth when a Saddam Hussein claims to be conducting a "holy war".

In closing, let us recall the words of another Brother Mason, Theodore Roosevelt, who said:

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his own weight . . ."

Thank you, Brother Masons, for pulling your weight in making our Nation and the world a better place in which to live.

And may the great architect of the universe bless you and your loved ones forever.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS APPRECIATION WEEK, APRIL 21-27, 1991

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a joint resolution designating April 21-27, 1991, as Big Brothers/Big Sisters Appreciation Week. This resolution will commemorate the work of the dedicated volunteers who serve "at risk" children through the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America affiliated organizations throughout the United States. Each year, thousands of volunteers give of their time to develop and nurture a one-to-one relationship with youth. Big Brothers/Big Sisters are teamed up with youths, usually from one-parent families, and act as role models, helping

them successfully achieve their highest personal potential as they mature into responsible young men and women.

The Big Brothers/Big Sisters movement began at the turn of the century when concerned citizens in many American cities organized programs to stem the rising tide of juvenile delinquency and to help children who had come before the courts. Over the years, however, the focus increasingly shifted from recidivism to prevention.

By 1917, the movement had spread to many cities; and in an effort to coordinate these singular programs on the national level, the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Federation was formed. Falling victim to the Great Depression, however, the federation was dissolved in 1937. The need for outreach to adolescents and teens continued, nonetheless, and spawned the establishment of Big Brothers of America, and Big Sisters International, Inc., in 1945 and 1970, respectively.

In 1977, these two separate national organizations subsequently merged, becoming Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. Today, this organization, serves thousands of young people through affiliate organizations nationwide. Comprehensive in scope, the national organization develops an array of counseling, referral, and family support services which are available to parents and children in over 110,000 families each year.

For more than 85 years, volunteer Big Brothers and Big Sisters have fostered one-to-one friendships with youth and have helped them through some of the most challenging and pivotal times of their lives. Building on the one-to-one model, volunteers work closely with adolescents and strive to steer them in the right direction by helping them to identify and achieve personal goals, and to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Within the context of developing friendships with the youth that they serve, volunteers focus on being instrumental in ameliorating and preventing potentially ruinous behavior. For many adolescents, society offers obstacles and difficult choices; these may seem even more exacting in an environment that offers few chances for achievement.

Many adolescents, for example, fall prey to substance abuse; feel frustrated and drop out of school; or become teenage parents, without benefit of economic stability. Big Brother and Big Sister volunteers provide a support mechanism, showing youth that there is a better way and that there are better choices that can be made. Volunteers fully realize that they do not serve as substitutes for parents; rather they work in a partnership for the benefit of the child.

More than 15 million children in the United States are growing up in single-parent families and their numbers are increasing each year. In fact, 1 in every 4 children today, can expect to live in a single-parent household prior to her/his 18th birthday. Similarly, patterns of instability and upheaval in family life are expected to continue.

Big Brother and Big Sister volunteers offer support to these children of single-parent households. Many times single parents must work long hours to maintain a household and may not have the time or energy to fulfill the many needs of his/her child. Volunteers can

provide the friendship and support necessary and can act as a role model or mentor, especially to today's at risk youth.

Mr. Speaker, please join with me in highlighting the tireless efforts of the thousands of Big Brother and Big Sister volunteers to the benefit of our Nation's youth. You are greatly appreciated and contribute much to the spirit of this great Nation.

THE AMERICAN SERBIAN
HERITAGE FOUNDATION

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from Michael Radenkovich, president of the American Serbian Heritage Foundation.

On October 23, 1990, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly voted down 362 to 55 the Broomfield resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 385, formerly numbered 352, which would have blamed all human rights violations in Kosovo on Serbia.

Now, Congressman WILLIAM BROOMFIELD is accusing the Serbian people again. Mr. BROOMFIELD writes: "Democracy may soon be brutally destroyed in the Republic of Croatia * * * because of Mr. Milosevic's blind drive to rebuild the Serbian kingdom of old."

The enclosed copy of the letter written to Mr. BROOMFIELD provides a credible expose of Mr. BROOMFIELD's unsubstantiated accusations against the Serbian people.

I include it in the RECORD.

AMERICAN SERBIAN
HERITAGE FOUNDATION,

Los Angeles, CA, February 15, 1991.

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,
2306 Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. BROOMFIELD: We just received a copy of your statement, undated, and titled "The End of Democracy in Croatia?," which was released by the Croatian American Association, Washington, D.C., with the notation "To be inserted in Congressional Record as Extension of Remarks." We American Serbs are also greatly concerned about the situation in Croatia, and in subsequent paragraphs of this letter will point out why we believe that our fears of bloodshed are wellfounded, considerations which seem to escape you.

What concerns us the most, however, is the way in which you have manipulated facts, engaged in half-truths and outright falsehoods, and distortions of information—so that if bloodshed came you could put all of the blame on the Serbs. Although multiparty elections were held in all six of the Yugoslav republics last year, you state that they were held only in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia. The fact is also, Mr. Broomfield, that in Slovenia, Montenegro and Macedonia, the candidates of the Communist parties of these republics, Mr. Kucan, Mr. Bulatovic and Mr. Gilgorov, respectively, were elected presidents of the republics. In Serbia, Mr. Milosevic, former communist and banker, was elected as a candidate of the Socialist Party, while in Croatia, Mr. Tudjman, former communist and partizan general was elected as a candidate of the Croatian National Party. In Bosnia-

Herzegovina Mr. Isambegovic was elected as a candidate of the Moslem Political Party.

Most serious is your attempt to identify the Federal Yugoslav authorities with Serbia.

Mr. Broomfield, it is a sad commentary that you seem to know so little about the Yugoslav political system. Under that system, the Federal Cabinet is headed by a prime minister (currently Ante Markovic, a Croat). The Federal Presidency is a collective body of 8 persons, in which each republic is represented. Under the Yugoslav Constitution, these governmental organs are vested with powers for the exercise of which they bear responsibility. They are not under thumb of Serbia or any other republic.

If there are threats to the unity of the state, would you expect these authorities just to set on their collective hands? Is that what President Lincoln should have done?

Now as to our fears of bloodshed in Croatia. First of all, Serbs have not forgotten that nearly one million of their compatriots (men, women and children) were massacred during World War II in what as then Nazi Puppet state of Croatia, together with thousands of Jews and Gypsies. For any student of World War II, genocide in Croatia is an objective fact.

Secondly, the Yugoslav authorities have publicized a covert recording of conversations among present day Croatian leaders, including the Croatian Minister of Defense, Martin Spigelj, detailing plans for massacring of Serbs in Croatia as well as ethnic Serbs, members of the Yugoslav Army.

Recording of October 14, 1990, of Mr. Martin Spigelj, Croatian Minister of Defense: "... then we just issue orders to our men to kill extremists, on the spot in the street, on the ground of the barracks, wherever, a bullet in the stomach, that's all. This will not be a war but a civil war in which there is no mercy for anyone. Not even women or children. Simply bombs thrown into family apartments."

On another occasion Mr. Spigelj declares: "We need to organize two or three men to liquidate the most dangerous ones, for their physical liquidation. They go to their flat, they appear at the door, boom!, he goes down the stairs, let them call the police to find out who did it. ... There will be no consideration for women, for children, for anything at all. The question does not arise."

Mr. Broomfield, a transcript in English on this documentary is enclosed for your reference.

It is ironic that in your statement there are references to supposed democratic and pro-American orientation of the Croats, when we remember that during the two world wars, they fought on the losing side and against the Americans. On the other hand, the Serbs were allied with America in both conflicts and shed their blood for freedom and democracy, only to be sold out to the Communists by their World War II allies.

Mr. Broomfield, I believe that we share a common interest in seeing American foreign policy succeed in this complex world of ours. That being the case, with all due respect, sir, I cannot avoid concluding that your ill-considered statement does not advance that goal.

Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL RADENKOVICH,

President.

SITTING ON A BOMB

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring an issue and a resolution to the attention of my colleagues. Right now, in 1991, certain sections of our country are literally sitting on a bomb, one that could explode at any moment; and while I may be speaking metaphorically, the destruction caused by a major earthquake in areas where the population and structures are unprepared could be as devastating as a nuclear explosion.

The Eastern and Midwestern United States may not sit on the Ring of Fire, but that section of the country is still dangerously at risk. Geologists warn there is a 100-percent chance that a damaging earthquake will hit this region in the next 20 years.

Effects of a quake in many regions east of the Rockies would likely result in a high death and injury toll and the devastation of cities. Lack of earthquake-resistant provisions in building codes and little public notice of the danger leaves the region highly vulnerable. In addition, the geology of the east—rigid bedrock—carries the shock to much greater distances than those in California.

Even a moderate earthquake could have damaging effects. The weak, crumbling infrastructure in the region's scores of cities and towns include collapsing bridges, aging sewer systems, and unreinforced concrete. Plainly and simply, our public works in general are wearing out. In New York City, the huge tunnels that supply the metropolis with water could give out at any time, and other major Eastern and Midwestern cities are plagued by similar problems.

Let's face it, east of the Rockies most of the public is unprepared and unconcerned. They've never felt an earthquake and they know little of the potential hazard posed to them by our decaying infrastructure. Improving public awareness and coordination in this vein could easily save thousands of lives. Also, the question of how to reverse the tangible dangers presented by old, weak infrastructure will have to be answered.

To lessen the effect of Eastern or Midwestern earthquakes, certain to come, action is needed now. We need to provide local government with the technical assistance to help develop cost effective means of improving building codes, to educate the population and study ways that old structures can be rebuilt within our economic means. While cost is a concern it should not deter us finding creative ways to improve safety with existing resources.

Educating people about natural disasters and how to react to them is absolutely essential and certain aspects of an educational strategy can be relatively simple. The sense of Congress resolution that I have introduced today can be one step in such a process.

This modest measure would encourage, not mandate, publishers to include earthquake and disaster guidelines in the telephone books they release. These instructions would assist the population of an affected area about what

to do and put accessible information into almost every home and business.

In California, similar guidelines have been published in telephone books for many years. During the October 1989, Loma Prieta quake, the first place that people turned for help was to the information in their own homes—the phone book. As soon as local radio and television stations were back on the air, they instructed people to read these disaster guidelines. The entire system worked extraordinarily well.

I encourage your support of this resolution.

MOB JUSTICE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 100th anniversary of a sad day of civil injustice. On March 14, 1891 in the city of New Orleans, there was a brutal murder and lynching of 11 prisoners of Italian descent.

According to reports, the prelude to this act was the murder of the New Orleans Police Chief, David C. Hennessey. On October 15, 1890, Hennessey was ambushed and shot by several men as he was entering his New Orleans home. As Hennessey lay on the sidewalk, he stated that a group of Italian-Americans committed the act.

Soon after, there was an eruption of anti-Italian feeling throughout the city. Mayor Joseph A. Shakespeare responded by ordering the police to "arrest every Italian in the city." Hundreds of Italian immigrants were rounded up, most not even having the slightest idea of why they were being arrested. They were kept in close confinement and treated harshly by the police.

Of the hundreds of Italians arrested, all but 19 were eventually released. The trial opened on February 16, 1891, for nine of the Italians. The State claimed to have overwhelming evidence to convict nine of the Italians. On March 13, 1891, the jury announced the acquittal of six and a hung jury for three of the men. Again, the city erupted and rumors of jury tampering ran wild. The New Orleans press ran an announcement for a mass meeting on the following day, Saturday, at 10 a.m. The notice was endorsed by the most prominent citizens of the city of New Orleans, who also allowed their names to be printed on the notice. The meeting, as the newspapers stated, was called for the purpose " * * * to take steps to remedy the failure of justice in the Hennessey case. Come prepared for action."

That morning, a mob of 6,000 to 10,000 people gathered at the base of the statue of Henry Clay. After several speeches from some of the leading citizens, the mob made its way to the parish prison.

The Italian-Americans, who were acquitted the day before were being held in prison to face conspiracy charges. When the oncoming mob began making its way to the prison, the Italian-Americans were let out of their cells and tried to find shelter among the grounds of the prison. The mob, after forcing its way into

the prison, cornered six of the men in a prison courtyard, and let loose a barrage of pistol, rifle and shotgun fire into the helpless terrorized victims. All were killed.

Three more men met the same fate within the prison. Two more men, already wounded, were taken by the mob and lynched from lamp posts.

The victims of this outrageous act came to America for the same reasons that many immigrants have come to these shores, to provide for a better life for themselves and their families, and to share in the blessings of liberty. Unfortunately, these 11 men were not afforded this great privilege of liberty and the rule of law, but rather mob justice and the evils therein.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues this act committed 100 years ago. Throughout history, people have been persecuted because of their race, religion, color, and political beliefs. By creating an awareness of this episode and seeing the dangers of prejudice, discrimination, and the failure of justice, all Americans will benefit, and hopefully a similar tragedy will again never be repeated.

YOUNG CHAMPION OVERCOMES ADVERSITY

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, from time to time, we take the floor of the House to note a significant achievement by young athletes from our districts. I want to briefly share with my colleagues the story of a very special young man, Jeff Loyd, a senior at Northwest High School from Clarksville, TN.

Jeff won the Tennessee State wrestling title in the 103-pound class earlier this month and is likely to go on to the national scholastic championships next month.

What makes this so remarkable is that Jeff Loyd was born without his left leg. He told the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle that he doesn't consider himself to be handicapped. He is an unfailing pleasant and positive young man, not to mention a great competitor. He never looked at sports as something he could not do. Instead, he took up the challenge of wrestling, where he is 109-19 over three varsity seasons, and he has played baseball and soccer.

Jeff Loyd is a wonderful young man who richly deserves the congratulations of his community. But more than that, I believe he offers an uplifting example of what one can achieve if one puts his or her mind to it. He is an inspiration not only to the many in this country who battle daily with disabilities, but to all of us.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Jeff Loyd for his championship, but also for his spirit and for his example.

FOREST SERVICE AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN LIEU SELECTION BILL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing a bill to begin the process of resolution of land title issues on lands in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. This bill addresses an issue which has been outstanding for 93 years.

This issue arose in 1897 with the passage of an act (30 Stat. 11, 36) which was intended to consolidate lands within the newly created National Forest System. This 1897 act was the first of a number of statutes authorizing the exchange of Federal and non-Federal lands to promote more efficient Federal land management. Unfortunately, the wording of the 1897 act suggested that the landowner first had to relinquish the private tract to the United States as a condition of selecting Federal land in exchange—rather than authorizing the simultaneous exchange of deeds, which has become the modern exchange procedure—and the Secretary of the Interior imposed that requirement by regulation.

In any event, many private land owners relinquished their lands to the United States by a formal conveyance as a condition to the selection of the Federal in lieu lands. However, for a variety of reasons—at least in part because subsequent laws restricted the kinds of land available for selection—many private landowners never made a formal selection of the compensating Federal lands, or if they did, their selection was not approved. Since that time, a number of actions by the administration, courts, and Congress have addressed the thousands of outstanding title questions through a variety of solutions. Congress currently deals with the situation on a case-by-case basis through private bills.

It is currently estimated that clouded titles exist on approximately 19,000 acres of land managed by the Forest Service and 8,000 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. These lands are owned by some 2,300 separate owners. Both agencies are aware of these title problems and desire to resolve them.

The bill I am introducing today reflects several amendments to the bill which passed the House during the last session. These amendments provide for important reduction in the timeframes for implementation of the act and ensure the bill provides for a final resolution to the issue. I look forward to working with my colleagues on this measure which will resolve these title questions both comprehensively and consistently.

THE PENSION TAX EQUITY ACT

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Pension Tax Equity Act to prohibit States from assessing income taxes on the pension income of nonresidents. Some 5 to 10 States are currently charging such source taxes against former residents. These States contend that pension income based on previous employment within their States should be subject to income taxation, regardless of whether the retiree currently resides within that State.

Source taxes are a clear example of taxation without representation. Individuals subjected to this taxation have no recourse at the ballot box because they are not residents of the State assessing the tax against them. Furthermore, these retirees are paying taxes to provide Government services in a State where they no longer reside and consume such services.

While many States provide various tax credits to their resident taxpayers, nonresident taxpayers subjected to the source tax are denied these credits. The end result is a higher tax rate for the nonresident taxpayer. The injustice is further compounded for such retirees in Washington State—and six other States—where there is no income tax from which they can deduct the source tax they pay elsewhere. The end result is that such retirees are hit particularly hard by taxes.

Many retirees who relocate at retirement have no idea they have this tax obligation from their former State until they receive a notice of liability. Such notices often assess back taxes for a number of years and add onerous late penalties. I have been told that some States are even hiring collection agencies to place liens on the property of these retirees.

Mr. Speaker, justice demands that we put an end to this unfair taxation and lift the financial hardship currently befalling thousands of retirees. I urge my colleagues to enact this legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING COMPETITION ACT OF 1991

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with Representative BILLY TAUZIN of Louisiana and five of our colleagues in introducing legislation that will allow the Bell Holding Cos. to enter the telecommunications equipment manufacturing business. Virtually identical legislation, S. 173, was approved overwhelmingly yesterday by the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. This legislation will remove the manufacturing restrictions imposed upon the Bell Cos. by the modified final judgment [MFJ] imposed by a Federal court.

Under the MFJ, the Bell Cos. are restricted to offering exchange telecommunications and exchange access services, while their unregulated subsidiaries may market—but not manufacture—telecommunications equipment—such as switches—and customer premises equipment—such as telephone handsets, key systems, and PBX's—to both the business and residential markets. The Federal court decided that the term "manufacture" includes not only the act of fabrication, but also product design and development, including the making of a prototype. The result has been not only more restrictions on Bell Cos. activity, but also the creation of numerous additional areas of uncertainty.

Under the MFJ, the Bell Cos. may engage in the early steps of the process, including research not involving the design of a specific product. They may define generic product features, but may not determine the detailed design specifications, or construct a prototype. This line between "pure" research and "design" research is so unclear that it discourages any research at all.

If the United States is to regain its leadership position in the international telecommunications manufacturing market, we must be willing to make use of all resources available to the telecommunications industry. Over the past decade, the United States has seen foreign companies increase their share of U.S. patents in sophisticated electronics, has watched as foreign companies spent over twice as much as our companies on basic research and development, and has observed as foreign companies have invested heavily in the United States and worldwide.

Seven years ago, for example, there were 10 major equipment manufacturers in the world market—3 of them American. Today there are eight—three from Japan, three from Europe, one from Canada, and only one from the United States—AT&T.

Total U.S. spending on research and development lags far behind other developed nations. According to the National Science Foundation, the United States spent 1.8 percent of our GNP on nondefense R&D last year, while West Germany spent 2.6 percent and Japan spent 2.8 percent. In communications, the largest European and Japanese firms have increased their research and development spending by 22 to 25 percent per year, while AT&T has increased its spending by about 6 percent per year until last year, when its R&D spending actually decreased.

Annual foreign investment in the U.S. high technology industries has increased from \$214 million in 1985 to \$3.3 billion in 1988. In the 6 years since the divestiture of AT&T, 66 different U.S.-based computer and telecommunications equipment companies have been bought in foreign firms.

Finally, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office reports that the U.S. share of electrical U.S. patents has declined from 58 percent in 1980 to 46 percent in 1989. The share of United States patents awarded to Japanese companies has increased from 19 to 33 percent in the same time period. Today, more patents in electrical products are awarded to foreign companies than are awarded to U.S. companies.

Unfortunately, as a result of the MFJ restrictions, the Bell Cos., which control one-half of the Nation's telecommunications assets, earn over \$77 billion in annual revenues, and employ 1 to 2 percent of this Nation's entire work force, cannot use any of these assets to manufacture communications equipment or to conduct the full range of research and development activities. They are prohibited from turning the results of their permitted research into marketable products; therefore, they have little reason to expend resources to that end. The result has been that, on the average, the Bell Cos. spend 1.4 percent of their revenues on R&D, while the average equipment manufacturer spends 6 to 8 percent.

With freedom from the manufacturing restrictions, Bell Cos. could work closely with high technology U.S. firms to develop new products and services; today, they cannot work closely enough with them to allow efficient product development. Any United States or foreign company can manufacture telecommunications equipment to meet consumer needs—but the Bell Cos. cannot. The current ban denies them the opportunity to do more for consumers, when they have the knowledge to do so. I have included with this statement a listing of recent examples detailing instances in which the Bell Cos. were prohibited by the manufacturing restrictions from developing new products and services.

This manufacturing restriction not only retards domestic investment, but, in fact, actually encourages overseas investment. The restriction does not apply to work carried out beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the United States. Therefore, the Bell Cos. are completely free to do overseas what they cannot do in the United States. Most Americans, I believe, would rather see the Bell Cos. investing their capital here, rather than in British cable franchises, Soviet cellular franchises, and telephone companies in New Zealand and Mexico.

The Bell Cos. have the expertise, the capital and the desire to enter the telecommunications manufacturing market. I fully understand, however, that the Bell Cos. continue to exercise a substantial share of market power over local telephone services and over the equipment market. Their dominance of these markets, if unchecked, would undoubtedly give them incentives to engage in unlawful cross subsidization and self-dealing. This legislation, therefore, includes strict safeguards designed to prevent unlawful and anticompetitive activity. The Bell Cos. are barred from cross subsidizing their manufacturing activities with ratepayer revenues. Any equipment that a Bell Co. purchases from its manufacturing affiliate must be purchased at the open market price. The Bell Cos. must conduct all their manufacturing out of separate affiliates, and these affiliates must keep books of account separate from the telephone companies. I believe these safeguards are important and necessary, and I look forward to working with Members of Congress who may have ideas on how they can be further strengthened.

This measure also includes language requiring the Bell Cos. to conduct all their manufacturing activities within the United States and to employ a percentage of U.S. domestic components in the products they manufacture. This

provision was negotiated by the Bell Cos. and the Communications Workers of America and has the complete support of both groups. I believe that a domestic content provision such as this is essential to ensuring that the Bell Cos. potential manufacturing activities benefit the U.S. workers and our overall economic health.

In a 1989 report, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce declared that reform of the current, very broad manufacturing limitation is likely to stimulate research and innovation, and to accelerate the advent of new service choices. This measure seeks to achieve that goal, so that all American telecommunications consumers will benefit.

I am pleased to report that the Community and Economic Development Steering Committee of the National Association of Counties recently adopted a resolution calling for the removal of the MFJ restrictions on Bell Co. manufacturing. The resolution follows this statement in the RECORD. The National Federation of Independent Business also recently issued a letter welcoming the introduction of S. 173, which also is reproduced here. The RECORD also includes a section-by-section summary of this legislation.

MANUFACTURING EXAMPLES

Concept Communications Corp. designs and develops technology to compress full motion video images so they can be transmitted over the public telephone network. US West purchased a Concept product off the shelf for use in US West in-house video transmissions and improved the product in a way that would be a substantial benefit to Concept and its other customers, but the MFJ prohibits US West from selling Concept the enhancements that US West made.

International Mobile Machines Corp. designs and develops digital radio transmission product for the telephone industry. IMM has recently announced that it will participate in a major venture to make digital cellular equipment with two other companies, one of whom is Siemens/Alcatel, a huge European telecommunications manufacturer. IMM's agreement to enter a venture with Siemens/Alcatel followed an attempt by top management of IMM and BellSouth to structure an IMM/BellSouth venture; although IMM and BellSouth management agreed on the terms of an IMM/BellSouth venture, MFJ lawyers vetoed the plan because of the "no manufacturing" provision in the MFJ. IMM's experience is evidence that the MFJ causes small U.S. manufacturers to form joint business arrangements with foreign companies.

Two years ago, Southwestern Bell Telephone proposed to offer an automatic call completion service to facilitate calls handled by directory assistance. The service would allow a caller to request a number from directory assistance, listen to a reading of the number as is currently provided, and then have the option of being connected to that number simply by pressing one button on a touchtone pad.

Southwestern Bell Telephone determined that such a service would require a different type of directory assistance terminal than was currently available. Although Southwestern Bell Telephone had the knowledge and resources to develop such a terminal, the restriction limited Southwestern Bell Telephone to merely providing a general specification request to Northern Telecom so that they could manufacture the system.

A more general example of the restriction's constraints is the nature in which Southwestern Bell Telecom handles customer service problems with Freedom Phone products. If the problem is a so-called "manufacturing" problem—a defect arising as a function of the metal bending process—Southwestern Bell Telecom can often simply replace or repair the defective part. However, if the defect occurs as a result of the "design or development" process—for instance, the manufacturer installed the wrong part or the intended part does not perform the proper function—then Southwestern Bell Telecom must simply return the defective product to the manufacturer with a general explanation of the problem.

The manufacturing restriction has also delayed the delivery of new services to consumers. Southwestern Bell has begun to offer custom calling features and other services which utilize Northern Telecom's signalling system 7 (SS7). Until recently, however, Northern Telecom's SS7 network was not compatible with AT&T's system.

As early as two years ago, Southwestern Bell Corporation had the resources and the knowledge necessary to design and develop an interface that would have made both systems compatible. However, due to the Court's interpretation of the manufacturing restriction we were not able to develop this software nor communicate the necessary information to either of the manufacturers. Although such an interface has now been developed, had Southwestern Bell Corporation been able to participate in the early design and development of the SS7 systems, or customers would have received the benefits of new services well before now.

Bellcore has devised and tested a new technology which will enable VCR quality video to be transmitted over existing metallic telephone lines. This technology would permit point-to-point viewing of specific user selected and produced television transmissions over the existing local exchange telephone network, thereby bringing the benefits of high quality video transmission technology to practically everyone who owns a telephone. However, for the reasons stated above, Bellcore is unable to deal directly with manufacturers in designing and developing the products needed to deploy technology in the local exchange network.

Southwestern Bell Corporation and the other BOCs are prohibited by the MFJ from designing and developing customer premises equipment (CPE). However, under a 1986 waiver, Southwestern Bell Corporation is permitted to design, develop, and market CPE overseas, so long as such products are not imported into the U.S.

A subsidiary of Southwestern Bell Corporation has been marketing CPE overseas since this waiver was granted. While Southwestern Bell Corporation stated its overseas business with virtually the same residential and business products offered in the U.S., over time new innovations were developed by Southwestern Bell Corporation and have been incorporated into the equipment. However, due to the limitation imposed by the manufacturing restriction, American consumers cannot receive the benefits of these new innovations.

Southwestern Bell Telecom markets CPE which is designed, developed, and fabricated by an unaffiliated manufacturer. Telecom received notice from one particular customer that one of these products was defective in that it produced a humming noise when in use.

Quite understandably, the customer was frustrated with Telecom when it was ex-

plained to him that we could do nothing more than pass along notice of this defect to the manufacturer, even though Telecom was aware of a possible solution that would cure the defect. The customer then sought a technological solution from an independent source who was able to identify the problem and recommend a possible solution. However, due to the ambiguity of the Court's interpretation of the manufacturing restriction, Telecom was not able to act as intermediary for the purpose of informing the manufacturer of the independent party's solution.

Another example concerns Southwestern Bell Corporation's paging subsidiary, Metromedia Paging Services. Metromedia provides paging services to a customer who recently requested the ability to receive detailed information on the volume of calls supplied to its pagers. Metromedia determined that such information could physically be provided but the paging units on the market at that time would not support this type of service.

Specifically, a paging unit would need to be developed which had a larger display panel and could handle a larger capacity of data than the units which were being manufactured at that time. Metromedia recognized the solution to the problem and had the technological resources to design and develop the required units. However, once again the Court's interpretation of the manufacturing restriction precluded Metromedia from acting on its internal expertise.

Another company, CXC, Inc., known for making a PBX called the Rose, offered BellSouth an equity position that would allow CXC to gain the capital it needed to expand and increase capacity. BellSouth was interested, but, again, the MFJ wouldn't allow them to take part.

CXC is doing quite well these days. But essentially it's no longer an American-owned company. A consortium of foreign companies has bought a substantial interest in it.

Protocol Engines, Inc., which develops products for increasing speed at which data is transmitted over telecommunications networks, decided in 1990 to discontinue efforts to design and develop products for the public telephone network because MFJ prohibits it from working closely with BOC and Bellcore network design engineers. Rather than developing products for the public telephone network, Protocol Engines now focuses entirely on developing such products for private corporate networks. This anecdote is evidence showing that "no manufacturing" provision in MFJ stifles development of our country's public network infrastructure.

Centigram Corporation develops equipment used in provision of audiotex services. Centigram recently sold a substantial portion of its stock to foreign entities (Telcom) Authority of Singapore, Transtech Ventures, Northern Telecom, and British Petroleum) after two Bell companies (Ameritech and BellSouth) attempted but failed to structure financing that would pass muster under the MFJ. Centigram's experience illustrates the fact that small U.S. telecommunications manufacturing companies are being forced by the MFJ to look overseas for capital to expand their operation.

Eagle Telephonics Corporation manufactures telephone handsets. Although conventional wisdom is that it's inevitable that all telephone handset manufacturers are moving offshore because of cheap foreign labor costs, Eagle is an example of a U.S. handset maker which, while attempting to perform all its manufacturing activities in the U.S., is being hurt by the MFJ's ban against obtaining

R&D financing from the BOCs. Since Eagle is one of only a handful of companies making telephone handsets in the U.S., it often must compete on quality rather than price, but incorporating new features into telephone handsets requires substantial and continual R&D efforts; the BOCs, who are among Eagle's largest distributors, would be a natural source for R&D funding, but BOCs cannot provide R&D funding due to the MFJ ban against BOC participation in the manufacturing process.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE REMOVAL OF THE MANUFACTURING RESTRICTIONS ON LOCAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Whereas, America's international competitiveness and continued economic growth have become extremely dependent upon maximizing domestic research and design, development, manufacture, and marketing from all U.S. companies; and

Whereas, between 1983 and 1988, combined research and development investment by AT&T and the Bell Operating Companies grew at an average annual rate of 9.9 percent, while in Japan and Europe telecommunications research and development investment grew annually at 28 percent and 34 percent, respectively; and

Whereas, it is unacceptable that any foreign company, even those affiliated with state-owned telephone monopolies, can manufacture and sell telecommunications equipment in the United States, but that seven of our leading local telephone companies are prohibited by judicial restrictions from doing so; and

Whereas, the continued imposition of the restrictions of the Modified Final Judgement (MFJ) on the Bell Operating Companies (BOCs) denies to America the benefits of having several of its most knowledgeable and capable domestic telecommunications companies being able to perform domestic research and design, develop, and manufacture software and telecommunications equipment for residential, business and governmental telecommunications users; and

Whereas, removal of the manufacturing restrictions on these local telephone companies would help stimulate domestic investment in research, development, design and manufacture of new and innovative telecommunications technologies and facilitate access of said innovations to all local telephone companies; and

Whereas, domestic telecommunications markets and services, as well as, international telecommunications developments have drastically changed since the original imposition of the 1983 MFJ restrictions upon the BOCs; and

Whereas, adequate accounting and structural safeguards have been developed and are already in place in federal and state jurisdictions to protect against cross subsidization from telephone customers; and

Whereas, it is the responsibility of Congress, rather than the courts, to determine national telecommunications public policy including its effect on economic competitiveness, national security, and foreign trade which are essential elements of a sound national policy;

Therefore, be it resolved that the National Association of Counties calls upon the United States Congress to vigorously support legislation which would, with appropriate consumer and industry safeguards, allow all local telephone companies to perform research and design, development, and manufacture of software and telecommunications equipment; and

Be it further resolved that any actions by Congress regarding the removal of the manufacturing restrictions on local telephone companies, must reflect proper considerations of the local and state responsibilities for local and intrastate telecommunications services; and

Be it further resolved that the staff of the National Association of Counties transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and to every member of the Congress of the United States.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS, Washington, DC, March 18, 1991.

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLINGS: NFIB welcomes the introduction of S. 173. While NFIB has not polled its 500,000 members on S. 173 yet and, therefore, has no official position on this legislation, we believe that it addresses a very important public policy issue that needs to be fully aired. The future success and competitiveness of small business, especially in the developing international marketplace, may well depend on the outcome of your deliberations.

The Bell Holding Companies (BHC) represent an under utilized technological resource. There is a need to closely examine whether it is still necessary to prohibit the BHC from engaging in the manufacture of telecommunications technology and equipment. There is a need to determine whether this prohibition is in the national interest or whether it is artificially holding back our advance on the information age.

Traditionally, NFIB and its members have been deeply concerned about the economic power of regulated companies, with guaranteed streams of income, competing with smaller, more exposed businesses in the marketplace. The ability of the BHC to cross-subsidize commercial ventures with ratepayer revenue has always been at the heart of this concern. S. 173 provides for adequate safeguards or firewalls and reduces our fear of unfair competition.

S. 173 needs to be fully analyzed and debated by the Senate. All sides and arguments need to be heard. To do less would benefit neither small business nor the national interest.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MOTLEY III,
Vice President,
Federal Governmental Relations.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING COMPETITION ACT OF 1991

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1

Short title.

Section 2—Findings

Bell Telephone Company manufacturing will assist American industry's continued economic growth and international competitiveness.

Section 3—Amendments to the Communications Act of 1934

Regulation of Manufacturing by the Bell Telephone Companies

SEC. 227. (a) Notwithstanding the MFJ, Bell Telephone Companies, through an affiliated company, may manufacture and provide telecommunications equipment and may

manufacture CPE, except that joint ventures between Bell Holding Companies are prohibited.

(b) Manufacturing and provision may be conducted only through a company that is separate from any Bell Telephone Company.

(c) The FCC must prescribe regulations to ensure that—

(1) the manufacturing affiliate must maintain books, records and accounts separate from its affiliated Bell Telephone Company which identify all financial transactions between the manufacturing affiliate and affiliated Bell Telephone Company. Even if the manufacturing affiliate is not publicly held, it must comply with Federal financial reporting requirements for publicly held companies, file statements with the FCC and make them available to the public;

(2) Bell Telephone Companies and their non-manufacturing affiliates are prohibited from performing sales, advertising, installation, production or maintenance operations for a manufacturing affiliate, except that—

(A) a Bell Telephone Company and its non-manufacturing affiliate may sell, advertise, install and maintain telecommunications equipment and CPE after acquiring such equipment from its manufacturing affiliate;

(B) institutional advertising not related to specific telecommunications equipment is permitted if each party pays its pro rata share;

(3) the manufacturing affiliate must conduct all manufacturing in the U.S. and all components must be manufactured in the U.S., except that foreign-made components may be used under certain limited circumstances. Prior to using foreign-made components, a BOC manufacturing affiliate first must make a good faith effort to obtain equivalent components from a manufacturer in the U.S. at reasonable prices, terms and conditions. Notwithstanding good faith efforts on the part of a BOC manufacturing affiliate, its cost of foreign-made components may not exceed forty percent of the revenue derived from its sale of telecommunications equipment and CPE in the U.S. in any calendar year (or adjusted percent in subsequent years). A BOC manufacturing affiliate may use intellectual property created outside the U.S. in its manufacture of telecommunications equipment and CPE in the U.S.;

(4) debt incurred by the manufacturing affiliate may not be issued by its affiliated Bell Telephone Company; the manufacturing affiliate is prohibited from incurring debt in a way that would permit a creditor, on default, to have recourse to the assets of the affiliated Bell Telephone Company's telecommunications business;

(5) the manufacturing affiliate is not required to operate separately from the other affiliates of its Bell Telephone Company;

(6) Bell Telephone Company affiliates that become affiliated with a manufacturing entity will be treated as a manufacturing affiliate of that Bell Telephone Company and must comply with the requirements of this section; and

(7) the manufacturing affiliate is required to make available to all common carriers providing telephone exchange service, for use in provision of such service, any telecommunications equipment including software integral to the functioning of telecommunications equipment it manufactures for use with the public telecommunications network. It must do so without discrimination or self-preference as to price, delivery, terms or conditions as long as each purchasing carrier—

(A) does not manufacture telecommunications equipment or have an affiliated telecommunications equipment manufacturing entity that does so, or

(B) agrees to make its telecommunications equipment including software integral to the functioning of telecommunications equipment available to the Bell Telephone Company and its affiliates.

(8) The manufacturing affiliate shall not discontinue or restrict sales to other local exchange telephone companies of any telecommunications equipment including software integral to the functioning of telecommunications equipment it manufactures for sale until arrangements are made by the Bell Telephone Company manufacturing affiliate to provide to the local exchange telephone companies specifications, plans, and tooling for such telecommunications equipment, upon financial and other terms satisfactory to the Bell Telephone Company manufacturing affiliate.

(d)(1) The FCC must prescribe regulations that require each Bell Telephone Company to maintain and file with the FCC information regarding interconnection with and use of its telephone exchange service facilities (such information refers to material changes or planned changes to protocols and requirements);

(2) Bell Telephone Companies are prohibited from disclosing such information to their affiliates unless that information is immediately so filed;

(3) When two or more carriers provide local service in the same area, they must tell each other about the deployment of telecommunications equipment;

(4) The FCC may prescribe additional regulations to ensure that manufacturers competing with a Bell Company's manufacturing affiliate have access to information required for competition that the Bell Company makes available to its manufacturing affiliate.

(e) The FCC must prescribe regulations requiring a Bell Company with a manufacturing affiliate to—

(1) provide other manufacturers with opportunities to sell communications equipment and CPE which is functionally equivalent to equipment manufactured by the Bell Telephone Company manufacturing affiliates that are comparable to the opportunities it provides its affiliates;

(2) not subsidize its manufacturing affiliate with regulated telecommunications services revenues; and

(3) only acquire equipment from its affiliate at open market prices.

(f) Bell Telephone Companies and their affiliates may engage in close collaboration with any manufacturer of telecommunications equipment and CPE during design and development of hardware and software relating to that equipment.

(g) The FCC may prescribe additional rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(h) To administer and enforce this section, the FCC is granted the same authority it currently has with respect to any common carrier subject to this Act.

(i) The FCC's authority to carry out this section is effective on the date of enactment; regulations must be prescribed within 180 days after enactment; authority to manufacture does not take effect until the regulations in (c), (d) and (e) are in effect.

(j) All manufacturing activities authorized as of the date of enactment are grandfathered for all Bell Telephone Companies and their affiliates.

(k) The following are defined terms—

(1) affiliate; (2) Bell Telephone Company; (3) customer premises equipment; (4) manufacturing; (5) manufacturing affiliate; (6) Modification of Final Judgment; (7) telecommunications; (8) telecommunications equipment; (9) telecommunications service.

Section 4—Effective date

(a) The effective date of the legislation is 30 days after the FCC prescribes final regulations.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, the authority of the FCC to prescribe regulations is effective upon enactment.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. This year more than 138,000 students participated for 14 national scholarships. I was most delighted to learn that one of my constituents, Michael William Flanagan of Newport, NC, was one of these 14 winners, and it is an honor to present his entry for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as follows:

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

DECEMBER 2, 1992.

DEAR SON: How's it going Buddy? I hope you're being good for your mom. She needs all the help she can get. While I'm gone, you're going to have to work real hard because you're the man of the house now, and I want you to do a real good job till I get back.

Now, your mamma told me you couldn't understand why I had to be gone and why I couldn't come home for Christmas. Well son, you may be a little too young to understand but I hope you will appreciate the reason that I'm gone later. You see, about twelve years ago I signed a piece of paper that contained an oath. I swore to protect the United States of America and the freedom created by its democracy by joining our United States Armed Forces. You can't understand the privilege you have to live in America. Other parts of the world live in hunger, war, and oppression. These people have to live with the fear that their very own government may simply come in and take their homes, their families, and even their lives.

Here, you can live without the worry of this. Our government is set up on the principles of liberty and freedom. It is set up to protect us and our way of life. It has been like this for over two hundred years. Our founding fathers set up such a model for the world to follow. We are considered the apex of freedom. This height could have only been reached through a single path, and that, son is democracy. Everyone who lives in America believes in this philosophy, and we hold it sacred in our hearts. We want the entire world to be able to live as free as we. And son, that's what I'm doing, helping these people live as we do.

After the invasion of this country six months ago, the people's lives have gone from a heaven to a hell. They can no longer

walk the streets for a breath of fresh air without the fear of being shot, and this enrages me. I am here to try and recapture heaven for these citizens. They believe in the same principles as we do, and I want them to live that way again. We are trying to re-establish the democracy. When democracy is re-established, freedom will be restored with it. You see, democracy is the vanguard of freedom, son. One cannot and does not exist without the other. Where you have democracy, you will have freedom. In communist societies, freedoms are little if any, and it goes the same for socialistic societies.

We, as a democracy, must help preserve the democracies of the world. If we help protect and help other nations move towards democratic societies, the world will be a better place. But, if we don't, the anti-democratic societies will begin to take over, taking our homes, jobs, and our entire way of life. So I put my life on the line everyday to protect the democracy of the United States and of the world. With the protection now, when you are my age son, you may never have to worry about a situation like this. But, if you are unfortunately faced with the situation I am, I hope you face it bravely. It is our duty as Americans to protect the democracy of the United States and of the world because democracy is truly the vanguard of freedom.

Well son, I have some drills I have to run so I will end this letter. Help mom and be good, but most of all, think about what I have said in this letter and try to appreciate what we have here in the world of democracy and freedom. I love you!

Signed,

DAD.

SALVATORE DI NELLO RECEIVES 1991 MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding and successful businessman from my home State of New Jersey who has made an enormous contribution to his community on a continuing basis for over 30 years.

I am speaking of Mr. Salvatore Di Nello of Paterson, NJ. His numerous contributions to his profession and community, have honored Mr. Di Nello with the Federation of Italian Societies "1991 Man of the Year." To celebrate this special occasion, the Federation of Italian Societies, an affiliation of several Italian organizations: the Charles J. Alfano Association, the Cristoforo Society, the Mother Cabrini Society, the Nineteen Hearts Society, the San Giuseppe Santa Croce Camerina and the organization dearest to Mr. Di Nello and of which he is the president, the Pacentro Club, will honor him at their 21st annual dinner dance on April 5, 1991, at the Princess in Lodi, NJ. I know that this event will bring great pride to Salvatore and his wife Joan and their two children, Linda and Marco.

Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to insert a comprehensive biography of Mr. Salvatore Di Nello as compiled by the Federation of Italian Societies of Paterson, NJ:

Salvatore Di Nello hails from the ancient province of L'Aquila, in the historic Italian region of Abruzzi. He was born in Pacentro, a quaint little town at the foot of the mighty Maiella mountains, near the Gran Sasso d'Italia, in the year 1931.

As a boy growing up in a martial nation, Sal was restless and rebellious. At the age of eight, his strict father introduced him to the study music. He acquired a strong musical foundation which led a grateful adult Sal to high achievements. The Second Global Conflict disrupted the boy's education.

Sal came to America in 1947, settling in Paterson, New Jersey, with his family. He met and surmounted formidable obstacles in a society different in language and culture. His successes are evidence of his ability, and his perseverance, energy and ambition, a worthy example to all.

At 15, Sal was placed in the first grade. In two years he completed the elementary grades. At 17, contrary to his parents' wishes, he opted to join the real world and took a job as a machinist apprentice, instead of going on to high school.

In the face of all the difficulties, Sal never forgot music. In it he found comfort and hope. Before coming to America he excelled in the trumpet and, for his exceptional talent, he played for the Pacentro Symphonic Band throughout the province of L'Aquila. In America, in 1948, he appeared on the Ted Mack Amateur Hour with a superb rendition of the Carnevale de Venezia.

In 1950, at the time of the Korean conflict, Salvatore enlisted in the U.S. Air force, serving as staff sergeant.

At the age of 23 Sal's life took a decisive turn: he decided to go to college, even though he did not have a high school diploma. Accepted at Boise Junior College, in Idaho, on a part time basis, he distinguished himself as "Student of the Year" for having directed the first opera ever presented at that college. Shortly after, Sal earned a high school equivalency diploma, having all the while stalled the persistent requests by the college for his high school transcripts.

At San Jose State College, in California, where he had transferred, Sal was selected as student conductor of the band and orchestra, was permitted to teach classes as an assistant, and was selected as musical director of the annual musical production. He was also president of the Band and Orchestra.

These experiences influenced the young man's decision to enter the field of teaching rather than a professional musical career. In 1959 he received his bachelor of arts degree and his teaching certification. And from Montclair State College he received his master's degree in supervision and administration.

Mr. Di Nello began his teaching career with the Saddle Brook school system. He has served as band director and music supervisor. Under his directorship, the Saddle Brook High School Band acquired well deserved acclaim and performed in Canada, Virginia, Maryland, Florida and Massachusetts. Special attention received a cultural concert tour of Italy funded by the entire community and which saw the New Jersey band perform in Siena, Florence, and Rome. Eye witness News featured the event on Channel 7.

Mr. Di Nello served also as Soccer Coach leaving a legacy of skills and victories. He is a past president of the Saddle Brook Teachers Association; was listed in the Who's Who of Teachers in America; and has served in numerous professional organizations.

A resident of West Paterson, Mr. Di Nello has served as Commissioner of the Board of

Health and as Commissioner of the Planning Board.

Always deeply proud of his Italian heritage, Mr. Di Nello is president of the Pacentro Club. As its president he was instrumental in opening the membership to women as well. He is also a member of the San Giuseppe Santa Croce Camerina Society and of the Federation of Italian Societies of Paterson.

Among some of the other awards bestowed upon Mr. Di Nello are: Teacher of the Year, Unico Man of the Year, and Coach of the Year.

Mr. Di Nello met and married Joan Ferraro, a native of Sante Croce Camerina, Regusa, Italy. She is a real estate broker, founder of the Gemini Century 21 in West Paterson. They are the proud parents of Linda, a "Magna Cum Laude" graduate of Fairleigh Dickinson University, a C.P.A., and a Ph.D. candidate in Accounting, married to Eric Gaupe, a young entrepreneur, owner of City Erectors Co. of Fairfield; and a son, Marco, a partner in Gemini Realty, married to Nancy Farber, parents of Marco, Jr. and Alyssa.

Mr. Di Nello is as successful at business as he was an educator. His ambition, vitality and tenacity, coupled with the valid partnership of his capable wife Joan, have proven an invaluable formula to progress. In 1971 they were the moving force behind the purchase of Farrell Manufacturing of Wayne, together with brother-in-law Mario and his wife Anne. This union, held together by indissoluble family ties and consensus, has made possible the purchase of two other similar companies. The abnegation of individual personality for the common good is the element that has permitted the achievement of success.

In sports, in music or in business Sal has always strived to go beyond the boundaries of mediocrity, with courage, vision and perseverance. The path was not always covered with roses, nor always free of obstacles.

At home Sal has always been a loving husband and father. Although he has built a successful career in education and business, he admittedly gets his greatest joy from his two grandchildren Marco and Alyssa. As they grow up he will be able to tell the story of how "I did it my way."

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief profile of an individual who has truly made a difference through his contributions to his profession, his community and his family, and who has made his State and our Nation a better place to live. Mr. Salvatore Di Nello recipient of the Federation of Italian Societies 1991 Man of the Year.

SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER OF SOUTH FLORIDA PRESENTS ECHOES THAT REMAIN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, the Simon Wiesenthal Center of South Florida is presenting the premiere of *Echoes That Remain*, a film about Jewish life in Eastern Europe before World War II. The movie is a powerful study of Jewish life before the Holocaust, the film combines hundreds of rare photos and previously unseen film footage to help dramatize the folk stories that comprise the film's narrative.

Playing an important role in the film are a series of enlightening images from the photo biographer of Eastern Europe shtetl life, the late Roman Vishniac. The portrait artist, Burton Silverman, created a series of special oil paintings to illustrate one of the film's sequences.

Echoes That Remain was written by Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center and directed by filmmaker Arnold Schwartzman. The two worked together on *Genocide* which won the 1982 Oscar for best documentary, the first Holocaust film to win that honor. The production was narrated by two-time Academy Award nominee, Martin Landau, and British actress, Miriam Margolyes. *Echoes That Remain* features original music written and conducted by composer, Carl Davis, and performed by England's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

"It was the world from which so many of us came but so few have had the time to study, honor, or remember," said the film's coproducer, Richard Trank, who also serves as the Wiesenthal Center media director. "If *Echoes That Remain* accomplishes anything, I hope that it will help audiences to remember about that world," added Trank.

Echoes That Remain began a 40-city international tour in Los Angeles with the patronage of Israel's President Chaim Herzog. Some of the other cities included on its 40-city international tour are Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Las Vegas, and Palm Springs.

I would like to thank Rabbi Marvin Hier, Samuel Belzberg, Robert Novak, Robert Marlin, Harry Gampel, and Don Soffer for being a part of the South Florida Simon Wiesenthal Center. I would also like to thank and congratulate Robert Pascal Escanesy, Marcy Lefton Escanesy, George Barrie, and Dorothy Barrie on an outstanding cultural achievement.

OUTLAW CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would prohibit the use of corporal punishment or the infliction of bodily pain against students in all educational institutions which receive Federal educational funds. It is long past time that we outlawed this barbaric practice in the Nation's classrooms.

This legislation is patterned after similar State and local laws which have banned corporal punishment in that it does not prevent teachers and school personnel from using reasonable physical restraint to protect themselves or others from injury, to obtain a weapon or dangerous object from a child, or to protect property from serious damage. The bill's definition of corporal punishment specifically excludes actions taken under these circumstances. What would be prohibited is the use of the infliction of physical pain as a means of punishment or discipline.

THE BARBARITY OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

If you are an adult inmate in a Federal, State, or local correctional institution, you cannot be beaten or physically punished. It is against the law. If you are a patient at a public psychiatric hospital, you cannot be beaten or physically punished. It is against the law. If you are a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, you cannot be beaten or physically punished. If you are a teenager in a juvenile correctional institution, you cannot be beaten or physically punished. It is against the law.

Only if you are a child sitting in a classroom can you be beaten and physically punished. Incredibly, our schools today remain the only public institution in the United States in which battery and assault are legal, accepted forms of discipline.

This must end.

Every year an estimated 3.5 percent of American schoolchildren are subjected to corporal punishment. In some States, as much as 12.6 percent of the student population is corporally punished. These children are beaten, slapped, punched, whipped, paddled, thrown against walls, stuck with pins, locked in closets, forced to eat noxious substances and abused in countless other creatively sadistic ways.

Indeed, some of the horror stories about corporal punishment that regularly emerge from around the Nation sound as though they could have taken place in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation. Students being shocked with battery-operated cattle prods. Burned with tacking irons used to laminate name tags. Chained to the bumper of a car and dragged across a parking lot. Locked in coffin-shaped boxes for hours on end. But this is not happening in Kuwait; it is happening in America. And the victims are our children.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT DOES NOT WORK

What is most shocking of all about these daily acts of cruelty in our schools is that they are completely and utterly senseless. Corporal punishment simply does not work. All of the research tells us that it does not promote better discipline, result in more orderly classrooms, or more obedient children. An abundance of other disciplinary methods and means of regulating student behavior which do not require physically harming children have been shown to be far more powerful and effective than corporal punishment in maintaining order in the classroom and changing the behavior of disruptive or uncooperative students.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS

While corporal punishment is not an effective means of disciplining schoolchildren, it is most certainly an effective means of hurting them. That is, after all, the point. In most cases, fortunately, the physical injuries children experience are relatively minor—some redness and soreness of the skin—and do not require medical treatment. But the vulnerability of young children's bodies is such that the potential for causing more severe injuries is great, including hematomas, ruptured blood vessels, massive fat emboli, sciatic nerve damage, muscle damage, and brain hemorrhage. Every year we hear of students across the United States who are seriously injured and even permanently disabled as a result of

corporal punishment. As Prof. John R. Cryan of the Association for Childhood Education International noted in a 1987 article:

Adults plainly underestimate the amount of force they are capable of producing. Sometimes children are injured during even the mildest punishment when they jerk away and the blow lands off target, or when they fall against the sharp edge of some object. Eyes, ears and brains may be permanently damaged as a result of paddling. Whiplash injuries may result from shaking. Injuries from blows to the chest and abdomen are life threatening. Bones are easily fractured and even the slightest whack may produce a jolt to the brain through the bony spinal column and spinal cord, resulting in significant swelling or bleeding.

A more detailed inventory of the medical effects of corporal punishment and resulting injuries can be found in the book "Think Twice: The Medical Effects of Physical Punishment" by Taylor and Maurer. I commend that work to anyone who doubts the severity of the physical threat that corporal punishment poses to our children.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: THE EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The pernicious emotional and psychological effects of corporal punishment on children can be as harmful as any physical effects. Researchers have found that corporal punishment can cause a loss of self-esteem; increased anxiety and fear; impairment of ego functioning; feeling of helplessness and humiliation; negative attitudes toward school; stifled relationships with others; increased aggression at school and at home; self-destructive behavior; sleep disturbances; and a limited attention span and hyperactivity in the classroom, leading to a deficient academic performance. Many of these effects, it should be noted, have been found not only in children who are themselves punished, but also in children who witness the punishment.

Corporal punishment also teaches schoolchildren that violence is the way to resolve problems, a lesson that no child should be taught. Perhaps not surprisingly, researchers have found a direct relationship between school corporal punishment and delinquent and criminal behavior later in life. The more a child is beaten, the more likely he or she is to grow up to become a lawbreaker.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ABUSER

As it is practiced in our schools, corporal punishment is not an equal opportunity abuser; it utilizes all the precision and selectiveness of a schoolyard bully in choosing its victims. Numerous studies of the incidence of corporal punishment have found that those children who are the least powerful and the most vulnerable are those students who are most likely to be hit at school. They tend to be the youngest children; the incidence of corporal punishment is highest in grades 1 through 4 and drops dramatically by the later grades. The victims of corporal punishment are also disproportionately poor and minority. African-American students are twice as likely as white students to be hit at school. This inequity only grows as the child ages. In the later grades, the frequency with which white students are hit declines significantly; for African-American students, it does not change at all.

Children with disabilities are also disproportionately the victims of corporal punishment, often because of their disabilities. In his testimony before the Subcommittee on Select Education last year, Kevin Dwyer of the National Association of School Psychologists explained that:

Their different behaviors are seen by the untrained as defiant behaviors. Children with attention problems, poor motor coordination or poor listening comprehension may appear to be defiantly not paying attention, or not writing neatly or not listening to the teacher. Some children with disabilities may not be cognitively, neurologically, or emotionally able to carry out the correct behavior required by the teacher to avoid corporal punishment.

Mr. Dwyer went on to relate the story of an epileptic student he knew whose seizures caused him to be paddled by his teacher for not paying attention in class.

Studies also indicate that corporal punishment is generally administered arbitrarily and is not used rarely and as a last resort, as some of its proponents claim. Children are beaten in our schools for such offenses as taking too long in the bathroom, talking back, forgetting gym uniforms, and incorrectly pronouncing words in a kindergarten phonics class. One young child, to the horror of his parents, was whipped 30 times by his teacher for crying on the first day of school.

THE GROWING MOVEMENT AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

With the evidence of corporal punishment's ineffectiveness as a disciplinary method and its pernicious effects on the minds and bodies of children so resoundingly clear, professionals who work with children have been speaking out for its elimination from our classrooms. The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Public Health Association, the Child Welfare League, the Council for Exceptional Children, the National Association of School Psychologists, the National Association of Social Workers, the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, the National Mental Health Association, and the Society for Adolescent Medicine have all called for the banning of corporal punishment. Other organizations which oppose corporal punishment include: the National PTA, the American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Association of Junior Leagues, the NAACP, the Society of Friends, the Unitarian Universalist Assembly, and Americans for Democratic Action.

Corporal punishment is also outlawed in 20 States, including Alaska, California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. Most major cities in States which permit corporal punishment have also prohibited the practice, including Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Columbus, Dayton, Little Rock, Miami, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, Spokane, and St. Louis.

WHY FEDERAL LEGISLATION IS NECESSARY

Unfortunately, despite this impressive movement against corporal punishment, many chil-

dren throughout the United States remain unprotected against physical abuse in the classroom. It is for the sake of these children that Federal legislation is necessary. The opportunity to grow and learn in a positive and supportive school environment, free from the fear of assault, should not be an accident of birth. The evidence against corporal punishment could not be more resounding. The use of violence as a teaching tool in America's classrooms must cease.

The text of my legislation follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Subpart 4 of part C of the General Education Provisions Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

PROHIBITION AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

"SEC. 438A. (a) No funds shall be made available under any applicable program to any educational agency, institution, organization, or other entity that has a policy which allows an individual to inflict corporal punishment or bodily pain upon a child as a form of punishment.

(b) The prohibition described in subsection (a) does not preclude an individual, within the scope of employment, from using and applying such amount of physical restraint as may be reasonable and necessary—

(1) to protect self, a child, or others from physical injury;

(2) to obtain possession of a weapon or other dangerous object upon the person or within the control of the child; or

(3) to protect property from serious damage."

COALITION OF HISPANIC AMERICAN WOMEN HONORS ENTREPRENEURS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, women have generously contributed to the character of our Nation from the taming of the Western frontier to the frontiers of space. As we recognize National Women's History Month, it is important to remember the legacy of the heroines of the women's suffrage movement through the years. By securing the right to vote for women, the suffragettes made limitless the frontiers of opportunity in our society. This year, the Coalition of Hispanic American Women is using the occasion of National Women's History Month to focus on the unique contribution of women entrepreneurs.

The honorees at the Coalition of Hispanic American Women include four special women from the Miami area who are leaders in their professional fields.

Ms. Aida Briele, CPA, founded Aida E. Briele & Associates, an accounting firm in Miami. In addition to her professional achievements, Ms. Briele has offered her skills to nonprofit organizations as financial adviser to the Coalition of Hispanic American Women and Share Your Gift, a community AIDS patient support group.

Laura Ripoll Dennison is a founder and name partner of the law firm of Dennison & Dennison. Ms. Dennison is a community leader. She is vice president of Hialeah and Miami Springs Bar Association and is involved in the North Bay Chamber of Commerce.

Alma Guerra is the founder and vice president of Santa Clara Television Corp. and is also a producer of telenovelas, or Latin soap operas, in Miami. She was president of the Coalition of Hispanic American Women in 1984-86.

Margarita O'Donnell Weidener is founder of Weidener Surveying and Mapping. Ms. Weidener is a finalist in the Miami Herald's Awards for Small Business for her special contribution to a field which is largely male dominated. She is a candidate for the 1992 president of the American Congress of Surveying and Mapping.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have these Hispanic women professionals in my district. I commend them for further expanding the frontiers of professional women in society and for their outstanding contribution to south Florida.

I congratulate the board of directors of the Coalition of Hispanic American Women for their insight in highlighting the achievements of these extraordinary women. The board of directors consists of: Conchy T. Bretos, president; Miriam Singer, president-elect; Yvonne F. Soler, second vice president; Irela Diaz, treasurer; Olga Guilarte, recording secretary; Yillian Coppolechia, corresponding secretary; Olga Febles, Margarita Fernandez, Angie Fleites, Annette Hogan, Elba Pisano, Maria C. De La Roza, Madeleine Rodriguez, Emmy Schwiep.

TRIBUTE TO THURMAN PARSONS AND HARRY E. (BUD) SMITH

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the lifetime efforts of two men, Thurman Parsons and Harry E. (Bud) Smith, whose tireless work for children through the Kerak Shrine Circus and Shrine Hospitals personifies the spirit of charity and voluntarism that anchor our Nation.

Thurman Parsons is a lifetime Nevada resident and has served as a Shrine Mason for 42 years. For over 12 years he has contributed countless hours of his time to the Shrine Circus to raise funds for the Shrine Children's Hospitals around the country. Children are a huge part of Thurman's life. He has 3 children and 10 grandchildren, and in addition to his tremendous work with the Shrine Children's Hospitals, he is active in many youth groups in the Reno-Sparks area. He also somehow found time to coach Little League baseball and, together with his wife Carol, has spent many summers at the YWCA Girls' Camp in Nevada repairing buildings and serving as a volunteer chaperon. Thurman's personal motto of serving whenever and wherever needed, as well as his lifetime of doing just that, is something we all can learn from.

Bud Smith has served side by side with Thurman Parsons for over 12 years with the

Shrine Circus and Shrine Hospitals. He has been a Shrine Mason for 21 years to date. Bud is a devoted family man who, on October 28, 1985, celebrated his 50th wedding anniversary. He has carried this same commitment to family over to his volunteer work with the Shrine Circus. Bud has worked ceaselessly in almost every capacity with the circus, from chief clown of the Kerak Shrine Clown Unit to Shrine Circus committee member, to ensure that children need not lack proper medical care. His efforts were rewarded in 1987, when he received the title of "Mr. Circus" in recognition of his countless years of volunteer service.

Mr. Speaker, Thurman Parsons and Bud Smith are the type of caring and committed individuals which our Nation constantly needs and benefits from. I strongly urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring both these men for their countless years of selfless devotion to the Shriners' pursuit of health care for children.

BUSH'S SOAK-THE-MIDDLE-CLASS PLAN

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, little noted in the budget sent to Congress by the President was a policy initiative that millions of Americans have largely overlooked.

It is an oversight that could cost middle income families billions of dollars in Government assistance and services—at the same time that the Bush administration continues a decade-long policy of heaping greater and greater benefits on the wealthiest of Americans.

As noted by Kevin Phillips, hardly a mouthpiece of liberalism for the Democratic Party, the Bush plan to means-test certain programs should be labeled "The Second Middle-Class Squeeze"—brought to you by the same politicians who presided over the old middle-class squeeze of the 1980's.

And, Phillips reminds us, this "soak the middle class" strategy is being promoted at the same time that "the White House is still proposing the real McCoy of favoritism to the richest 1 percent of Americans—capital gains tax reduction."

The Bush proposals will impose massive benefit losses on the middle class, who have suffered the worst loss of real income and enjoyed the most meager of tax reductions during the past decade. As Kevin Phillips notes, this plan raises again the issue of equity on tax and benefit policy and provides an important subject for political debate in the country which hopefully will be joined during the upcoming budget discussions.

BUSH'S DOMESTIC POLICY? IT'S SOAK THE MIDDLE CLASS

(By Kevin Phillips)

Forget all that malarkey about George Bush not having a domestic policy. During the last few weeks, with national attention preoccupied by the Persian Gulf, the White House has started laying out far-reaching fiscal policies—who's going to play and who's

going to pay—that could become a political hand grenade of the 1990s.

Obviously, it's not the "new paradigm," the conservatives' much-bally-hooed mix of enterprise zones and local empowerment ideas such as school vouchers. That's small potatoes next to the Administration's emerging blueprint to means-test—or roll back—middle-class eligibility for a whole range of federal program benefits, from school lunches to college loans.

With orchestrated means-testing, Middle America will lead the sacrifice in the 1990s deficit wars—allowing federal tax policies to retain their 1980s favoritism toward the "top 1%" of Americans. This could allow Democratic orators to start belaboring "The Second Middle-Class Squeeze"—brought to you by the same politicians who presided over the old middle-class squeeze of the 1980s.

The economics of middle-class means-testing have a certain logic—but the politics are incendiary. The principal architect, Budget Director Richard G. Darman, is a man of inherited wealth and no firsthand middle-class sensitivity. Yet, as a shrewd fiscal operator, Darman knows huge sums of federal budget money can be had for other purposes—beefing up programs for the poor or safeguarding existing tax breaks for the rich (or both)—by slashing middle- and upper-middle-class eligibility for federal benefits programs. Darman wants an income-eligibility line drawn somewhere between \$200,000 and \$125,000 a year, to cut off middle-class beneficiaries.

These ambitions do not appear in the Bush budget, which sets cutoffs for farm subsidies at \$125,000 in non-farm income, triples Medicare premiums at \$125,000, pegs \$21,000 as the subsidized school-lunch limit and breaks college-aid eligibility at \$40,000 a year. Darman's 1992 budget is simply an entering wedge, though, because the budget director said in recent congressional testimony that he favored "an important new emphasis for reform: increasing fairness in the distribution of benefits, reducing subsidies for those who do not need them." We can't keep federal benefits going to those sleek, well-fed \$22,000-a-year families or those \$45,000-a-year fat cats, can we?

It's an interesting gamble. By seeking to recast the fairness image to deny "the rich" their current farm, Medicare or college-aid benefits and thereby "concentrate" them on the poor, the Bush White House is out to counter its "fatcat" protection image gained in last year's fight over capital-gains tax reduction and in beating back the Democrats' proposed income surtax on millionaires. This time, the hope is to be seen as promoting rather than blocking fairness.

Maybe. But not if the Democrats are smart enough to explain what's really going on. Federal program means-testing is collateral to broader fairness for three reasons. First, because nobody can seriously tackle the truly rich—who got the real benefits of the 1980s—by playing around with the eligibility rules of federal benefit programs. This is a ploy, a GOP fiscal equivalent of Air Force planes dropping aluminum foil to fool enemy radars. The idea that Laurence Tisch or David Rockefeller will feel the hot breath of Darman's entitlements reform is patently absurd.

Second, because the White House is still proposing the Real McCoy of favoritism to the richest 1% of Americans—capital-gains rate reduction. And third, because the middle-class Americans quietly being targeted for lighter benefits and thinner wallets have already been squeezed for most of the 1980s,

by soaring Social Security taxes, surging property levies, escalating health costs, surging tuition charges and mushrooming auto insurance rates. Pickpocketing these people instead of millionaires is a travesty.

A cynical analyst or a liberal congressman could suggest that Middle America and Upper-Middle America are being targeted so the top 1% of Americans can keep their 31% tax rate. During the 1980s, while the median family income was barely ahead of inflation, the Forbes 400 richest Americans managed to increase their combined net worth from \$92 billion in 1982 to \$270 billion in 1989. One would think this is the obvious place for 1990s pay-back economics.

This brings us to the politics involved and the possibility that Republicans could be courting another major backlash by blithely framing "fairness" considerations and then clipping the middle- and upper-middle class while protecting the genuinely rich. This was the opprobrium they faced after October's budget debate.

The conservative assumption in means-testing Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public is: a) Middle America will not get too excited and b) lots of Democrats, academicians and poverty groups will cheer the idea of curbing middle-class eligibility and focusing outlays on the poor. It could work. Most middle-class voters won't pay much attention to a few overhauls in program eligibility, and some congressional Democrats are so low-income fixated they don't care much about the middle class.

What's more likely, though, is that Middle America and its political defenders will correctly identify means-testing as something bigger—as stage two of a painful "politics of unfairness" that began to squeeze the average family during the 1980s, while the rich rode a golden elevator. Federal policy was critical, because the "squeeze" involved combining relative peanuts in federal income-tax cuts for the middle class with significant new burdens: surging and regressive Social Security taxation, the extraordinary federal income-tax "bubbles" (through which the upper-middle class still pays a higher marginal tax rate than millionaires), rising excise taxes, user fees, stepped-up taxation of Social Security benefits and a shift of programs from Washington back to the states that forced up regressive state and local taxes. The result is one that Robin Hood's old enemy, the Sheriff of Nottingham, would envy. By the time the 1980s ended, the top 1% of Americans had 3 to 6 percentage points more of total family income than when the decade started, and the people in the middle saw their relative share decline.

Means-testing the middle class signals another round of this "soak-the-middle" spirit. But it also comes at a time when the larger pattern of "Sheriff of Nottingham" economics is becoming clear enough to mobilize congressional Democrats—as they proved in last October's bruising and, from their point of view, successful budget debate. Equally important, skittish Republican voters see the GOP bias, too. Some 20-30% of GOP voters believe their party favors the rich; one poll revealed 80% of Republicans favored the Democratic surtax on millionaires that Bush keeps working to defeat.

Politically, then, the GOP's October embarrassment may have only been a first act if the White House charges ahead on means-testing. The federal deficit may finally be driving a wedge into the GOP, forcing the White House to sacrifice rank-and-file middle-class economic interests to protect the interests of the top 1%. Last year, when

Darman got Bush to break his no-new-taxes vow, the GOP discovered that it opened a Pandora's Box of "fairness" issues—and means-testing could be Darman's second Pandora's Box.

Middle America will doubtless have to make some sacrifices to deal with the nation's debt and shrinking resources. But fairness dictates—and more Democrats understand this—that the middle class should not be sandbagged without considerably larger sacrifices required of those at the top, who grew fat during the 1980s. So if the White House does opt for a thinly disguised "soak-the-middle" fiscal strategy, an important battle will be joined. Bush may yet yearn for the days when the media simply snickered about his not even having a domestic policy.

GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK 1991

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join once again my distinguished colleagues from California, Mr. PANETTA, and Michigan, Mr. KILDEE in introducing a resolution to declare December 1-7, 1991, and November 15-21, 1992, as Geography Awareness Week.

Over the past 3 three years we have sponsored the Geography Awareness Week resolution in order to bring attention to the crisis of geographic illiteracy in the United States. This crisis has been measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress survey, which revealed that among 12th-graders in the United States, only 36 percent knew that Saudi Arabia is bounded by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. A 1988 Gallup poll revealed that 75 percent of those surveyed could not locate the Persian Gulf on a map. I should imagine that those specific numbers concerning the Persian Gulf would be quite different if a poll were conducted today. However, it should not have to take a war to familiarize Americans with our world. If we expect to maintain our position as a world leader and if we intend to address with sensitivity and understanding the political, economic, environmental, social, and military challenges that face us in the international arena, our citizens must develop a better understanding of the world in which we live.

With the energetic guidance of the National Guidance Society, schools across the country have been encouraged to mark this week with special student projects and events that reinforce the importance of a solid education in geography. I am gratified that the House has been able to play an active role in this endeavor and I hope that this resolution will encourage States, cities, and schools to continue their work in promoting geographic literacy.

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, Woodrow Wilson once noted that, "The belief that security can be obtained by throwing a small nation to the wolves is a fatal delusion." Many of us would agree that this statement aptly described the situation facing Kuwait during the past several months. We must remember, however, that a similar situation has been facing Israel for every single day of its 43-year existence.

The United States has been a long-time supporter of the nation of Israel. In addition to being a dependable ally in a tumultuous region, Israel's existence serves as a beacon of hope for millions of Jews in Ethiopia, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. Israel remains the only democratic state in the region, and is today accepting tens of thousands of Jewish immigrants fleeing continuing repression in the U.S.S.R.

The gulf war will only strengthen the bonds between our two nations. The United States proved itself a determined and dependable ally in a time of need. And Israel demonstrated a level of restraint that impressed not only the West, but Arab leaders as well.

Unfortunately, the war took a toll on Israel. Military exercises were increased, gas masks purchased, regional commerce reduced, and damage from Scud missiles sustained. Dozens of Israelis were injured and killed and numerous homes damaged by Saddam Hussein's callous attacks against the civilian populations to Tel Aviv, Haifa, and other cities. Ironically, even the Palestinians, who Saddam claimed to be supporting, were victims of Iraq's campaign of terror. Fortunately, United States-supplied Patriot missiles—converted from air defense missiles to antitactical ballistic missiles by President Reagan—prevented further destruction.

We all recognize our perilous budget situation and the responsibility those of us in Congress have to solve this problem. The slumping economy and the cost of the war will certainly not make our task any easier. In spite of all of this, we have a moral responsibility to assist Israel during this difficult time. The administration has already promised, and in some cases delivered, large aid packages for Egypt and Turkey, and we should not forget the important and constructive contributions to the war made by Israel.

As a result, I strongly support the Desert Storm supplemental authorization bill and hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing our small but invaluable ally a speedy recovery from this unfortunate conflict.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF VAN POOL LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to promote the use of mass transit and van pools.

My bill would restore Federal tax incentives for employer-sponsored van pools and mass transit subsidies. Prior to 1986, the Tax Code allowed employers to set up van pool programs for employees as a tax-free fringe benefit, as long as the program was available on a nondiscriminatory basis. That provision has now expired.

Therefore, for an employer to continue the program, it must determine the fair market value of the transportation, deduct any payments made by the employee, and report the difference as imputed income to the employee on his or her W-2 form. Not surprisingly, many employers have elected not to continue these subsidies due to the paperwork.

Current law allows employer-provided discounts of up to \$15 per month tax free to the employee for mass transit costs. In many communities, however, this is an insufficient amount to encourage employees to use mass transit. In Hartford, CT for instance, the average monthly cost is \$86. Yet, under current rules, if the employer provides a larger discount, the entire amount is taxable to the employee.

My bill would reinstate the provision that allowed the value of qualified van pool benefits to be excluded from the income of employees. In addition, the bill would raise the limits on mass transit subsidies to \$100 per month in order to promote greater utilization of this benefit in communities with higher transit costs.

I would urge my colleagues support.

TRIBUTE TO THE 8TH AIR FORCE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the recent victory in the Persian Gulf should remind us all of the debt and the gratitude that we owe to all of our Nation's veterans. With this in mind, I want to take a moment to recognize a special group of veterans who are quickly approaching an important milestone. In 1992, the "Mighty 8th Air Force," 650,000 members strong since World War II, will be celebrating their 50th anniversary. The brave men who make up the 8th Air Force have served with distinction and honor, and it is my privilege to recognize them on their 50th anniversary by submitting a brief history of the 8th Air Force written by Dr. Eric Hawkinson—a member of the 8th Air Force, the current chairman of the 8th Air Force Historical Society Unit Advisory Committee, and my constituent. I commend the article to my colleagues and congratulate the members of the 8th Air Force on this special occasion.

The article is attached:

March 20, 1991

WHEN DID WE QUIT—8th Air Force?

(By Eric Hawkinson)

We began as the 8th Army Air Force in 1942, but when did we quit? We didn't. The 8th Air Force lives today with headquarters at Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana. Well then, when did we wrap it up in England following World War II?

The mighty Eighth Army Air Force began on 19 January 1942 and was activated on 28 January 1942 at the Chatham Armory in Savannah, Georgia. Located at Hunter Field, Colonel Asa N. Duncan was the first commander. Pearl Harbor had just been bombed about a month and a half earlier.

Brigadier General Ira C. Eaker took the Eighth Air Force Bomber Command Headquarters to England the next month and located at High Wycombe, about 40 miles west of London and on the road to Oxford. In May 1942 Command of the 8th Air Force was assumed by Major General Carl A. "Tooe" Spaatz. He established the 8th Air Force Headquarters at Bushy Park (Teddington, Middlesex), 15 miles west southwest of the center of London on 25 June 1942.

Shortly after the birth of the 8th AAF at Savannah, one of our own, Joseph A. "Joe" Stenglein, 1st Lieutenant and pilot, in the 8th Bomber Command was on the way to the United Kingdom and in charge of 1,000 officers and men making the transition from Georgia into the United Kingdom as staff for the 8th Air Force. Joe knew the High Wycombe Abbey well as the main Headquarters building of the 8th AAF. There were times when socially he was over at Maidenhead in the home of a British governmental minister with Joe's friend, Pleasant J. McNeel. McNeel later, as did Joe, joined the staff of the 325th Recon Wing. Joe served at the Widewing headquarters in the London area and then became Commanding Officer of the organization which was to become the 25th Bomb Group at Watton, north of London.

General James H. Doolittle assumed command of the 8th AAF on 6 January 1944.

Before 1945 rolled around and the war in Europe was over (May 7, 1945) with the surrender of the Germans, approximately 350,000 officers and men had served in the 8th AAF during the three year or so period in which the Americans participated in the European Theater of Operations.

The British had suffered the war many more years, having had various degrees of involvement from 1939 on. Many of their men had gone overseas to distant lands, while the Americans had left the United States which had directly seen little war and were now seeing overseas duty in the British homeland. Some of the children took to the Yanks with their familiar comeon of "Any gum chum?" The older Britons complained that the Yanks were "Overpaid, over-fed, oversexed and over here". As the Americans fraternized with the British women, they also retaliated by saying to the Britons, "Britons are underpaid, undersexed and under Eisenhower".

Our brash warm beer drinking, cigar smoking and gum chewing G.I.s were basically a friendly bunch even as they communicated with the hungry Britons living with rationing, war weariness and a longing for their own troops away in the wars. The Britons eventually felt the Yanks to be less of a threat and invited them into their homes. Their daughters dated them and many married them, 50,000 to be nearly exact!

General James H. Doolittle left the U.K. Base for Okinawa with the 8th Air Force flag in July of 1945 with the intent of bringing

the 8th Air Force there for the final thrust on Japan. Various combat crews returned to the States following their prescribed number of missions for their tour of duty. The ground crews remained from the time of their arrival to the United Kingdom until it became possible for them to return home. The dropping of the atom bombs (August 6 and 9) on Japan brought the war (Japan accepted terms of surrender on September 2) in the Pacific to a close and the 8th AAF personnel did not have to transfer en masse to the Pacific Theater of Operations.

Major General William E. Kepner, relatively little known probably to many G.I.s was the 8th AAF commander 10 May 1945 and Major General Westside T. Larson assumed command on 21 June 1945. General James H. Doolittle returned on 19 July 1945 to assume command.

Units were sent to the States for deactivation, officers and men were temporarily assigned to some units going home as an official means of moving them from the UK to the Zone of the Interior (Army talk for the United States), some stayed for purposes of closing bases or carrying out other assignments, such as housekeeping of base closures. Some units and individual officers and men were sent to the Continent for follow-up chores, such as bomb assessment surveys and photographic details, reproduction and interpretation.

Many 8th AAF officers and men were missing in action and never accounted for as to their whereabouts. The 8th AAF suffered 26,000 deaths out of the 350,000 officers and men. (The U.S. Navy suffered 37,000 deaths out of the 4.1 million in the WW II Navy.) Many bodies were exhumed and returned to the U.S. at the request of families and many families opted to allow their loved ones to remain in U.S. Military and other cemeteries in the United Kingdom and the Continent. A number of prisoners of war from the 8th AAF needed medical treatments both in the European Theater and then in the United States. A considerable number needed various kinds of rehabilitation. Many of the veterans of the ETO chose to remain in the service, some chose to remain in Europe, some with the women they had married and others were employed in that Theater.

Whereas probably the bulk of the living from the original 350,000 chose civilian life, many chose the military as a career. Some upon entering civilian life, opted to return to the military service.

The 8th Air Force just did not quit. When the Army Air Force became a separate service from the Army on 18 September 1947, the 8th Air Force continued and currently remains an effective strategic force. It did not quit. It just changed hands! An estimated 650,000 have served in it since WW II!

THE SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL CELEBRATES A CENTURY OF CARE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to recognize the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital on the occasion of a century of mental health care.

Founders Day, May 7, 1991, will mark the kickoff of the hospital's celebration of this mo-

mentous occasion. The story of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital is a truly remarkable one. Chartered by the State of Maryland in May 1851, and founded by Baltimore Quaker Moses Sheppard, the Sheppard Asylum, as it was named at that time, accepted its first patient on December 6, 1891.

Upon accepting its first patient, the Sheppard Asylum ushered in a quiet revolution in the humane care for the mentally ill. Moses Sheppard held a deep concern for the misunderstanding and poor treatment of the mentally ill in the mid-1800's. The mentally ill were often the victims of inhuman treatment and simply warehoused without any dignity or comforts.

Moses Sheppard championed the cause of better treatment and care for the mentally ill. His dedication to this cause is clearly evident as he left his entire estate to build the Sheppard Asylum. It was his desire to bring into service all that medical science could offer to treat mental illness.

In September 1896, Enoch Pratt, a wealthy Baltimore merchant, died and made the trustees of the Sheppard Asylum his residuary legatee. A philanthropist, like Moses Sheppard, Enoch Pratt shared the humanitarian concerns of Moses Sheppard.

Enoch Pratt came to Baltimore in 1831 from Massachusetts and established a hardware firm. As his wealth accumulated, he developed various business interests and became the director of steamship companies, railroads, and banks. Aside from his business success, Enoch Pratt is also well known for the world renowned library which he founded and that bears his name, the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Enoch Pratt felt that Baltimore was in need of a free circulating library open to all citizens regardless of race, and in 1886, the library began its service to the public.

Unfortunately, we tend to judge individuals by their material or monetary wealth. However, the work of Moses Sheppard and Enoch Pratt is a testimony to their personal wealth of character and concern for their fellow man. Their work continues today thanks to their humanitarian efforts of a century ago.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I am proud to congratulate this fine Maryland institution on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. From its inception, the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital has been a leader in the care and treatment of the mentally ill and has been a place of healing and a beacon of hope for countless individuals. Our country is greatly indebted to the work of Moses Sheppard and Enoch Pratt. Their insight and concern for the mentally ill is still evident today and will undoubtedly prove evident for another century to come.

RECOGNITION OF THE ORANGEBURG COUNTY SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

HON. FLOYD D. SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, for the 2d consecutive year, the Orangeburg, SC office of

the Social Security Administration has been recognized for outstanding achievement in efficiency and attention to client needs. Mr. Charles Mathis, Orangeburg Social Security branch manager, proudly accepted the regional "Balance is Best" award. It is quite unusual for the same office to receive this award 2 years in a row and, thus, is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the Orangeburg staff. Budget constraints have necessitated staff consolidation. Still, the office employees continue to attend the citizens in a compassionate and knowledgeable manner while maintaining accuracy. The efforts of the Orangeburg Social Security office in behalf of taxpayers should be officially commended for a job well done. Their excellence is a pinnacle toward which we may all strive as we seek to serve the public.

The local community in Orangeburg has also noted the occasion of this tribute to their local Social Security staff. The Orangeburg Times and Democrat newspaper recently noted the presentation of the award and the text of their article follows:

ORANGEBURG SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE RECEIVES REGIONAL AWARD FOR SERVICE

By Susan C. Larkin

The Orangeburg Social Security office has received a regional award for the second consecutive year, officials announced Thursday.

Orangeburg Mayor Martin Cheatham declared Thursday Social Security in Orangeburg Day at an office luncheon honoring staff members.

The "Balance is Best" award was presented by officials from the Social Security Administration Atlanta Regional Commissioner's office. The office was nominated by the South Carolina area director based on its performance for the past year, said Charles Mathis, branch manager.

According to the mayor's proclamation, the Orangeburg office "achieved the best balance in workload monitoring and updating individual records of any office in the State of South Carolina."

The Orangeburg branch serves Orangeburg, Calhoun and Bamberg counties and almost 25,000 beneficiaries who receive nearly \$10 million a month, Mathis said.

The 16 staff members average about 100 walk-in customers a day, and 75 new customers a week, Mathis said. The office was commended for keeping records up-to-date, which includes all the name and address changes of clients, he said.

Computerization of the office helps one person do the work that used to require two, and utilizing appointments and telephone interviews have helped save time and get the job done quickly and correctly, Mathis said.

"We feel our service is good and every day we try to make it the best it can be," Mathis said.

While Mathis acknowledged his office is not perfect and does make mistakes, Operations Supervisor Gail Perozzi said they receive more complaints about the way the Social Security laws are written than they do about the way in which the office staff handles the clients.

NO GREATER SACRIFICE

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, no American has made any greater sacrifice as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict than Bernadine Sulkowski. Ms. Sulkowski was the fiancée of Sgt. Alan Craver, one of the members of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment who died in the Iraqi Scud missile attack on Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

This tragedy which brought me into contact with the Craver and Sulkowski families has also made me aware of the dedication that marked Alan and Bernadine's relationship and the integrity with which they lived. They had been dating for 5 years and were planning to be married after Alan returned home from his service in the gulf.

Attending Sgt. Craver's memorial service as a Representative of the Congress was certainly one of the most difficult tasks I have had since taking office. But it was made easier by the grace with which Bernadine, the Cravers and the Sulkowskis have dealt with this unspeakable loss. Though they have greatly mourned Alan's passing, they have also shown a special courage that comes from their love for each other, their loyalty to this Nation, and their commitment to the values for which Alan lived and died. Their faithfulness in the face of such great sorrow has been an inspiration to me.

The service Bernadine has offered to this country is every bit as priceless as the service offered by those in uniform. On behalf of all Members of Congress, I would like to express this body's deepest sympathies to Bernadine Sulkowski. Bernadine, each and every one of us recognizes and appreciates what you have given to our country.

FOR RATION WATER ALLOCATION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of H.R. 355, the Reclamation Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991, I plan to offer an amendment to this important legislation.

My amendment is very simple. It will require that water districts pay the full unsubsidized cost for water provided under the authority of this legislation that is used for the irrigation of surplus crops.

This amendment does not prohibit any irrigator or water district from using their own funds to buy water in the free market, from whatever source or for whatever purpose.

It also does not affect water already provided to a water district under an existing contract.

My amendment simply requires that full cost be charged for water used in the irrigation of surplus crops that is provided by virtue of this drought relief measure or by future drought

contingency plans developed by the Department of the Interior.

For example, this provision would apply to water that may be used for the irrigation of surplus crops that is provided through a special purchase by the Secretary of the Interior for drought relief, or a special sale by the Secretary to nonreclamation service areas, as provided under this bill.

For the past 4 years of this drought, considered to be the worst in 50 years, California's water distribution system has been able to supplement the lack of rainfall for agricultural uses with other sources. As a result, until this year, irrigators have seen little or no reduction in their supply of irrigation water.

This year, however, we have come to realize that water is a very limited resource. There is no longer an unlimited supply. As a result of this drought, we have come to understand that by providing water to one user we deprive another. By providing a farmer with federally subsidized water to grow monsoon-climate crops, like rice or cotton, we are depriving other users.

What this drought has taught us more than anything is that we must allocate water rationally in time of plenty and even more importantly during times of drought. We are now facing, and have been for the past 4 years, a terrible western drought. How can we justify providing federally subsidized water to irrigate surplus crops, while depriving perennial crop producers, who are already hurting from the freeze of December 1990, fish and wildlife, some species of which are already threatened, and municipal and industrial users who are already facing severe rationing?

The Western States are facing a terrible drought and we have a responsibility to help them. However, while helping to provide relief, that assistance must come in a rational way. We cannot subsidize the irrigation of unneeded surplus crops with supplemental water that we are providing because of a drought emergency. My amendment provides the guidance that is necessary to allocate this precious resource more rationally.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this amendment.

My amendment to this legislation would ensure that water provided by this drought measure will not be subsidized to irrigators of unneeded surplus crops.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MICHAEL SUTERA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Michael Sutera on being chosen as Man of the Year by the Hackensack, NJ chapter of UNICO.

Michael Sutera is a lifetime resident of Hackensack, NJ. He is a product of the Hackensack school system. Michael is a prominent and outstanding citizen of the City of Hacken-

sack. He is active in many community organizations including UNICO which he has been a member of since 1969. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Loyal Order of Moose, B.P.O. Elks and the Hackensack Troast Athletic Club, Inc. He has served as president of the Italian-American Forum of Lodi where he serves as permanent financial officer and advisor.

Michael is also very active in many charitable civic, athletic and religious organizations. He is a member of St. Francis Roman Catholic Church in Hackensack as well as a member of the Holy Name Society. Michael has served on the Human Rights Committee, the Rent Stabilization Board, and is serving on the Zoning Board of Adjustment in Hackensack at present.

Michael served his country in the United States Army in 1942, including 2 years in Europe as a Sergeant Technician Fourth Grade. When the war ended, Michael served in Germany as acting First Sergeant of a company of 200 men. He received an honorable discharge in 1945.

Michael and his wife, Cira, are the parents of two, and the proud grandparents of four.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Michael Sutera. I am sure he will continue to provide invaluable service to his community and truly make a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

THE TIRE RECYCLING PROMOTION ACT AND THE BATTERY RECYCLING AND RESEARCH ACT

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills that would help to alleviate America's worsening solid waste problem. The Tire Recycling Promotion Act and the Battery Recycling and Research Act will create arenas for research and public awareness in regard to the importance of recycling methodology.

Lead is one of the most toxic constituents of solid waste. Each discarded car battery contains about 20 pounds of lead, and over 70 million lead batteries are scrapped each year containing an estimated 630,000 tons of lead. Ridding the waste stream of this toxic substance should be a top priority for Congress. The Battery Recycling and Research Act would require that all used lead-acid car batteries be recycled. Wholesale and retail battery sellers would have to accept used batteries from consumers. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would be required to conduct a study on the potential for recycling household batteries.

On the tire front, 270 million used tires are scrapped each year nationwide. Most end up in unsightly and hazardous tire piles on the roadside or are landfilled. Some are incinerated with mixed solid waste. In each of these cases, they can create serious health and environmental problems. The Tire Recycling Pro-

motion Act would authorize the creation of a Commerce Department Office of Recycling Research and Information. This Office would work cooperatively with the EPA to support research and development of recycling technologies and markets for reuse of tires.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these measures as they promise to help our Nation in its fight against a serious garbage crisis.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE, "TRANSPORTATION"

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to transportation, as subtitles II, III, and V—X of title 49, United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as a part of the program of the office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code.

This bill makes no change in the substance of existing law. It is the final phase in the codification of title 49 and, on its enactment, will complete the codification of that title.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill and a copy of the draft committee report (containing reviser's notes and tables) to accompany the bill should contact Edward F. Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel, House of Representatives, H2-304, Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the committee no later than May 31, 1991.

TIME TO TRAVEL AGAIN

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the U.S. travel and tourism industry to encourage Americans to start travelling again. The threat of terrorism during the Persian Gulf crisis caused many people to cancel their travel plans.

Now that the war is over, it is time to travel again. And, Americans can go with more confidence. The airlines have demonstrated that they have a very high level of security and it looks like they are offering some good deals on fares as well. In fact, all sectors of the industry are offering discounts and travel packages to get Americans travelling again.

I am optimistic that the tourism industry will bounce back this summer. After all, this is one of the biggest businesses in our Nation. And, it is our largest export, surpassing in sales both agricultural products and auto manufac-

turing. Six million jobs are at stake in this industry, so when people travel it certainly helps our economy.

Tourism is certainly very important to my home State of Alabama. And, we have a lot to offer vacationers. We have beautiful lakes, mountains, rivers and beaches, as well as other tourist attractions. When you start planning your next vacation, I hope you'll consider Alabama. It would be a good place to start.

NEW SUPPORT PRICE FOR DAIRY FARMERS

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for and join as an original cosponsor of legislation introduced by Congressman JIM WALSH, the dairy farmer emergency relief bill. In the last few months dairy farmers have come under tremendous financial strain due to the collapse in the price of milk, which has fallen sharply since January 1990. While the dairy support price program in the Food and Agriculture Resources Act of 1990 assures an adequate supply of milk and dairy products at reasonable prices, in the long run it does not provide the short term income relief that our beleaguered dairy farmers need. Without this relief, many dairy farmers will be forced out of business.

The dairy farmer emergency relief bill will provide the assistance that is needed. The bill temporarily adjusts the class I basic formula milk price to \$13.09 per cwt., an increase of \$2.99 over the current price support level. It also pools the funds generated by the increase in prices to ensure that Grade A producers in all the Federal milk marketing areas benefit equally.

The Dairy Prices Support Program, which was established by the Agriculture Act of 1949 is a fundamental component of public food policy. The program provides a degree of assurance to dairy farmers that the price they receive for milk reflects the price support level established by the Congress. It also assures consumers an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk and dairy products at reasonable prices. The bill introduced by Congressman WALSH will maintain this support at a fair market price.

Our Nation's dairy farmers desperately need this legislation if they are to continue to successfully operate their farms. And so today I join several of my colleagues to pledge my support for this legislation, and trust that this issue will receive the full support of the House of Representatives.

THE ALTERNATIVE FUELS INCENTIVE ACT

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, two of the greatest problems we must address in

the very near future are energy self-sufficiency and protection of the environment. For many years I have advocated the need for increased use of alternative fuels in this country. They are clearly the best way to address these plaguing problems. It is time the Federal Government acknowledge their value and encourage their use.

To this end, I am introducing today the Alternative Fuels Incentive Act of 1991. This bill will provide the initial support needed to start a large-scale alternative vehicle fuel movement in the United States. Last year, I was glad to be joined by 74 of my colleagues among whom were members of both parties from many different regions of the country.

The Alternative Fuels Incentive Act of 1991 will provide tax incentives to encourage the use of clean-burning alternative fuels in vehicles. The switch to such fuels is absolutely essential to improve our national energy security and clean up our air.

Our country has gone without a comprehensive energy policy for too long. The recent war in the Persian Gulf has made the need for such a policy clearly evident to everyone. Not only is our reliance on foreign oil a threat to our national security, but our domestic oil and gas industry is in shambles and consumers are continually subjected to wild fluctuations in prices.

We simply must encourage further development of our domestic energy resources for the long term. Domestic supplies of clean-burning alternative fuels such as natural gas, ethanol, and methanol are plentiful and have no negative impact on the Nation's trade balance. The Department of Energy estimates that our potential domestic supply of natural gas is 1,188 trillion cubic feet. At present rates of consumption that is a 68-year supply of gas. Methanol is derived from natural gas and coal. Ethanol is derived from corn which is produced in surplus by our farmers every year. I believe it is imperative that we capitalize on these important domestic resources.

In addition to being good energy policy, this legislation has numerous environmental benefits. While much of the environmental debate has focused on ways to reduce stationary source industrial pollution, it has somewhat ignored the fact that nearly half of the ozone pollution problem in many areas like the city of Houston can be attributed to vehicle emissions from the transportation sector. As the number of vehicles on the road increases, so does our air quality problem. This is the problem I have targeted in my bill.

Switching to clean-burning vehicle fuels can greatly reduce smog-forming emissions of reactive hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. For example, using natural gas instead of gasoline can reduce reactive hydrocarbon emissions by up to 85 percent and nitrogen oxide emissions by up to 65 percent. Alternative fuels are also an effective tool against acid rain and global warming because they reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

The Alternative Fuels Incentive Act of 1991 provides the needed push to start a large-scale clean-burning alternative fuels movement in this country—"clean burning" is defined as natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, electricity, or a fuel

which is at least 85 percent methanol, ethanol, other alcohol, or ether.

Specifically it would provide:

A 20 percent tax credit for equipment to convert a vehicle so that it may run a clean-burning fuel.

A 20 percent credit for refueling station equipment directly related to delivering a clean-burning fuel into the fuel tank of a vehicle—including tanks for liquid fuels and compressor stations for natural gas.

A 20 percent credit for the fuel system of a new vehicle produced to run only on a clean-burning fuel.

Credit equivalent payments to State and local agencies so that they may take advantage of the credit.

The initial effect of this legislation will be to encourage private and public fleet owners to convert their vehicles to run on an alternative fuel, and it would also encourage the development of a badly needed alternative fuels infrastructure in this country.

We have the technology to make alternative fuels a reality today. Only the initial cost of converting to a system of alternative fuels and natural inertia is holding us back. For example, the cost of converting a vehicle to run on natural gas can be over \$1,000. The cost of installing a compressor station for the refueling of natural gas vehicles can run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. These costs are significant hurdles to the development of an alternative fuels system.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal is an important component of a sound national energy strategy for America. Although people across the country are beginning to recognize the enormous benefits inherent in conversion to alternative fuels, the risks to our national security and our precious environment continue to mount. As Congress works in the coming months to develop a comprehensive energy program, I hope my colleagues will join me in making a serious commitment to the use of alternative fuels.

NATIONAL ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE MONTH

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague BULTE DERRICK from South Carolina to introduce a resolution designating the months of November 1991 and November 1992 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month." I can report progress against this insidious illness in the 8 years since I first presented legislation to the Congress, but the tragedy of Alzheimer's continues to ravage the lives of millions of Americans and their families. Sadly, Alzheimer's has become the fourth leading cause of death in the United States.

In the past 2 years, we have learned that Alzheimer's disease may afflict more than 4 million Americans. This destructive neurological disorder is tragic not because it can cause an untimely death, but because it inflicts cruel mental deterioration and increases dependency on others. To date, we have

found neither a reliable means of diagnosis nor an effective treatment. As the disease develops, patients progress from mild speech impairment and memory lapses to more pronounced confusion and loss of muscle coordination. Eventually, victims lose their personalities, suffer complete dementia, and die usually after taking a massive emotional toll on a family member who has acted as a care giver.

Alzheimer's is by no means a simple medical problem. The Alzheimer's Disease Association believes the disease costs the United States more than \$90 billion a year in direct and indirect costs and lost productivity. Millions of families spend vast amounts of time and money trying to find proper care for their loved ones. As a recent Office of Technology Assessment report indicated, navigating the maze of health care providers, respite care centers, community agencies, legal and financial counseling, and other social services makes Alzheimer's a burden unlike any other. When one combines our general health care woes with Alzheimer's unique challenges, the outlook for America's aging population is truly frightening.

Still, the news is not all bad. Families and patients now have care alternatives and support groups they can turn to for help, and we are at last close to developing an early diagnosis test which will identify certain proteins in the blood system. Research has yielded positive evidence that Alzheimer's is not an inevitable consequence of aging but may be associated with a deficiency in the amount of an enzyme which is normally found in the brain and nervous system. Other scientific inquiry has been focusing on possible genetic defects, atypical infectious agents, and accumulation of aluminum in the brain and irregularities in calcium regulation. The \$100 million increase Congress provided for research last year together with private initiatives will build upon the promise of current work. In 1991, we can declare that an effective treatment is no longer a distant dream.

Mr. Speaker, I introduce this measure today to heighten national awareness, to praise all organizations which have advanced research, support networks, and care with dignity, and to let millions of victims and families know that we sense their pain and we join them in their fight. I appreciate the overwhelming support the House has shown for National Alzheimer's Disease Month in years past and hope my colleagues will once again raise their voices for all those who suffer from and battle this horrible affliction.

THANKS TO SBA ADMINISTRATOR
SUSAN ENGELEITER FOR A JOB
WELL DONE

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, after 2 years as Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration [SBA], Susan Engleiter is returning to her home State of Wisconsin to accept a job in the private sector. Those of us in Congress who have had the pleasure of working

with Ms. Engleiter will be sorry to see her go, but we wish her well in her pursuits.

Most of us know Susan from our dealings with her here on Capitol Hill. She was a most effective advocate for the interests of America's small business community. She made cogent arguments for reducing capital gains, backing those arguments up with studies performed by SBA clearly demonstrating that a majority of small firms receive financing from informal investors who would directly benefit from a restored capital gains differential.

Last October, Susan hosted a national roundtable in which the representatives of 19 key associations gathered to discuss the small business health insurance problem. Top-level representatives from the insurance industry, the medical industry, insurance regulators, and key research institutions took part in this forum. The group made several major recommendations that were endorsed by SBA's National Advisory Council. Administrator Engleiter presented these recommendations to the White House and to key officials in the Administration.

Susan also was an effective small business advocate within the Administration, and a respected participant in the Bush administration's policy deliberations. She and other SBA representatives have participated in dozens of working groups and policy committees on topics ranging from product liability to international trade, and from health care to economic empowerment, to help ensure that the needs and concerns of small business were heard and understood.

As Administrator, Susan strengthened programs designed to meet the needs of minority and women-owned businesses. She also stepped up the agency's efforts to increase the number of small and medium-sized businesses that export. At her direction, SBA worked with the Department of Commerce to conduct matchmaker trade missions, which drew nearly 400 small businesses.

Susan took part in a trade mission to newly opened markets in Eastern Europe. She visited Poland and Hungary, where she helped business people and government officials better understand the value of small business to the advancement of a free enterprise economy.

And under Susan's capable direction, the SBA quickly and efficiently dispensed aid programs that were vital to the recovery of millions of people in the wake of Hurricane Hugo, the San Francisco Bay area earthquake and numerous other disasters. Susan personally visited many of the sites to ensure the effective delivery of assistance programs.

Administrator Engleiter has increased awareness of small businesses' contributions—and their concerns—in Congress and across the country. It was always a pleasure dealing with Susan, and I am sure that I speak for many in the small business community and Congress when I express our thanks to her for a job well done.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF
HEALTH REVITALIZATION
AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 1532, the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991. The legislation is similar in many respects to legislation reported by the Energy and Commerce Committee during the last Congress. Unfortunately, final consideration of the legislation was not possible prior to adjournment.

The legislation assures the continued strength of the NIH by extending the authorization of appropriations for the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the Medical Library Assistance Act, the National Center for Biotechnology Information and the National Research Service Awards Program.

Further, the legislation addresses several issues of critical importance to maintaining America's international preeminence in biomedical research. These include reversing politically inspired restrictions on research into cures and more effective treatments for Alzheimer's disease, juvenile diabetes, and Parkinson's disease which involve the use of fetal tissue.

The legislation would end the practice of excluding women from participation in clinical trials and require additional attention to research on diseases that affect women. In addition, the legislation establishes an Office of Women's Health Research charged with assuring that women are included in NIH-funded clinical trials.

The legislation provides a new authorization of appropriations to strengthen the important programs of the National Institute on Aging and to expand needed research into the causes and treatment of osteoporosis.

New authorities are provided to spur research into chronic fatigue syndrome, contraception and infertility, multiple sclerosis and medical rehabilitation.

The legislation strengthens NIH procedures for dealing with scientific misconduct, protecting whistleblowers and preventing conflicts of interest.

The legislation will help NIH retain and attract senior scientists by expanding the size of the Senior Biomedical Research Service.

Finally, the legislation provides strong Federal criminal penalties to protect research laboratories and scientists from violent attacks by animal rights extremists.

Mr. Speaker, consideration of these issues is critically important to assuring that the Nation's investment in health research continues to yield dividends.

Hearings on H.R. 1532 are scheduled for April 10.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COOL PAPA

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it saddens me to announce that the St. Louis Community has lost Mr. James "Cool Papa" Bell, the legendary former baseball superstar of the Negro Leagues. Hailed by experts in the sporting community as one of the greatest to ever take the field, Bell succumbed to failing health at the age of 87 and died on March 7, 1991, in a St. Louis hospital.

He was a native of Starkville, MS, and began his celebrated career in St. Louis playing with the St. Louis Stars. After 9 years, he moved on to the Kansas City Monarchs, the Pittsburgh Crawfords, the Chicago Giants, and the Homestead Grays. During winter months he played in the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

Though James "Cool Papa" Bell was acknowledged as a great batter and fielder, his true claim to fame was speed. His colleagues coined him "the fastest man on base paths." The legendary Satchell Paige was famous for telling the "light switch" story, claiming that Cool Papa was so fast he could turn out the lights in his bedroom and be across the room, in bed and under the covers before it got dark. In Paige's autobiography he compared Cool Papa to Jesse Owens saying that in a race Papa could have made Jesse Owens look like he was standing still.

Though the records of many Negro League players were not fully documented, Bell is recorded to have hit 21 home runs in 1 season and to have stolen 175 bases in the year 1933. It was said that he could circle the bases in a record 13 seconds.

Mr. Bell was one of the highest paid ballplayers in the Negro leagues, but his \$90 monthly salary couldn't compare to the high salaries paid to white stars in the major leagues. The first black ballplayer—Jackie Robinson—was admitted to the major leagues one year after Cool Papa ended his 29 year career. Sportswriters contended Cool Papa was born a few years too early. Cool Papa always claimed "The doors were opened a few years too late."

Mr. Bell and his fellow Negro colleagues never received the exposure or the rewards they were entitled because white America insisted on a system of strict racial apartheid. It is also regrettable that many white baseball fans were denied the opportunity to see Cool Papa and his cohorts in action—truly some of the most talented players ever to grace the field.

Mr. Bell made St. Louis his home upon retiring from baseball in 1946, working for the next 27 years as a janitor and watchman at city hall. He resided on a street named after him by the board of aldermen—James "Cool Papa" Bell Avenue.

James "Cool Papa" Bell was a shining star in the legendary Negro Leagues. His legacy opened the doors for the Jackie Robinsons, the Willie Mays, the Hank Aarons, and the Reggie Jacksons. He was a link connecting

the past with the present. Please join St. Louis in bidding him farewell.

ACCLAMATION FOR AMY DIANNE
LAHNA

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Amy Dianne Lahna, a junior at Ridgewood High School in West Lafayette, OH. I am proud to announce that Amy was awarded 10th place honors in the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. The contest theme this year was "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom." More than 138,000 students competed for the 14 national scholarships which were awarded to the top winners. I have the honor to present Ms. Lahna's script to you today:

As I approached the preparation for this speech, I thought to myself, "What do I know about democracy and freedom?" I am 16 years old. I wake up every morning to the sounds of a blaring M.C. Hammer on my stereo beside my nice warm bed. I pop into a hot shower and jump into my Guess jeans and a designer sweatshirt. My concept of freedom is no homework and the family car to cruise around town. What do I know about freedom?

For me, barbed wire fences are what keep the cows in the pastures of our picturesque, rolling hill farms, not a cold fence that confines and prevents people from going where they wish to go. For me, concrete walls are what flowers are planted around to bloom in the spring and bring beauty to the lawn in the summer, not a place where a guard stands duty to shoot those wanting to pass through to another land. For me, hunger means that my 5-minute pizza hasn't arrived yet, not having to stand in line for food rations. What do I know about freedom?

I do know that freedom has been handed down to me like a family heirloom. Our founding fathers of centuries past thought out, worked for and fought for the democratic society which allows you and me to enjoy these freedoms and luxuries * * * and I thank God for being born in America. * * * where a democracy permits us to make today's choices and enjoy the victorious rewards from those who came before us. I thank God for giving me the life that follows the great men and women who created the early government, the Constitution & Bill of Rights, and for our great-grandfathers, and grandfathers who fought in World War I, World War II, Korea, and for my own father who served proudly in Vietnam to protect and defend what our country stands for.

Indeed, democracy is the vanguard of freedom and those who have come before us have placed us on a huge track. Racing to place us in a position to excel. They have handed us the baton to carry on the race, bringing pride to ourselves and insuring that the democracy will continue on to our children and our children's children. They have given us the opportunity to ensure that the next generations will know that barbed wire fences are for keeping cattle—not people, and that stone walls should have flowers—not guards and that they can choose and decide to make a better place on earth for themselves and those around them.

What do I know of freedom and democracy? I know that my freedom from living in a democracy allows me to wake to that blaring radio, free of censorship—it affords me a nice home with nice clothes and plenty of food. It allows me to enjoy the beautiful countryside to study and travel and learn. I, like my friends around me, am waiting in the lane to be handed that baton—not to finish the race, but to add our miles to those who came before us. It is not going to be an easy race with the thoughts of Iraq and Iran staring us coldly in the face, but our forerunners have set the pace. We are the next generation of Senators, businessmen and women, clergy, laborers who will make decisions and run the race for those to follow. Because of our inheritance we do not have to invent a system—we have a solid system to build upon. Our track is the democratic system—our finish line is peace for all nations. As I see it, the challenge put before my generation is to pick up that baton, do what we can do to advance, and then pass it along to the next generation.

What do I know about democracy and freedom? I know not to take them for granted or to take them lightly. I thank God for my freedom and for my democratic country.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of Amy Dianne Lahna for her remarkable accomplishment and success in the Voice of Democracy competition.

MEDICARE TRUST FUND INTEGRITY ACT

HON. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this morning I reintroduced the Medicare Trust Fund Integrity Act to address the poor financial condition and budgetary misuse of the Medicare trust funds.

Like Social Security, the Medicare trust funds have long been used to mask the true size of the Federal budget deficit. Fortunately, we were able to take Social Security off-budget last year. Let us now take an additional step toward real deficit reduction by removing the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund from deficit calculations.

According to the Medicare trustees, Medicare part A may be broke as early as 1999, and therefore unable to provide critical hospital benefits to millions of beneficiaries. Rather than wait for such a crisis, this bill would require the trustees and the General Accounting Office to study and recommend to Congress ways to avoid the looming Medicare bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CORYELL FAMILY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Charles Coryell and his family for their many

contributions to the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County, MI which is located in my district. On April 18, 1991 the Coryell family will receive the annual Helping Hand Award from the Boys and Girls Club. As further recognition of their generosity and support, the club's facility will be renamed the Coryell Building.

The Helping Hand Award is presented to persons who have enhanced the quality of life for community residents. The Coryell family has been involved with the Boys Club, as it was originally known, since its inception in 1957. The first club rooms were located at 714 Adams St., in space donated by the Bay Elks Club; and, the Bay City Police Department was instrumental in providing staff in those early days. The next move was made possible by a sizable donation from the Coryells to renovate two quonset huts that had been donated by the U.S. Navy. This provided the club with its first gymnasium and games room.

The Boys and Girls Club is now permanently located in a beautiful building at 300 West Lafayette. Thanks to the creative fundraising skills of Charles Coryell, Jr. In 1973, he chaired the first capital fund drive for a permanent home for the club. His personal gift, family gift, business gift, and those he secured through personal solicitations accounted for more than half of the total amount raised. Another 30 percent was pledged through the efforts of solicitors Chuck recruited and trained. Then, in 1984, he chaired a second campaign which funded an addition. In recognition of the family's generosity, the building was named for the late John A. Coryell, Sr.

The Boys and Girls Club is more than a place to hang out. There, the kids find caring people who listen to problems. The club provides career training programs, physical education, educational tutoring, citizenship and leadership skills, and delinquency prevention. Team sports are stressed—no one competes to make the team—everyone gets to play. The club has accepted the challenge of guiding its young members through an important stage in their lives when they are pressured by many social ills. The Coryell family has influenced the trend for the Boys and Girls Club—the modeling of our community leaders of tomorrow.

In bestowing the Helping Hand Award and renaming the facility, the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County is expressing its gratitude to the Coryell family for many years of unwavering advocacy and support. Chuck Coryell has served on the board of this fine club since 1961 and continues to champion their cause.

It is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute to Charles Coryell, Jr. and the Coryell family and to thank them for exemplifying the ultimate in giving of one's time and resources. Their compassion and concern have lightened the hearts of many people in our community.

LEGISLATION TO HELP U.S. INDUSTRY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require the Secretary

of Commerce to identify those industries in the United States that are necessary to support a robust manufacturing infrastructure and vital to the continued development of commercial industry in the United States.

This legislation will require the Secretary to develop a plan outlining the public and private efforts needed to ensure the growth and stability of economically critical industries.

Mr. Speaker, for years, the Federal Government has been successful in supporting the Nation's defense-related industries and promoting sales of military exports. It is time to follow a similar strategy for commercial industry.

Industries such as semiconductors, computers, high definition systems, and machine tools are some of the critical industries that will provide the bulk of employment opportunity and economic growth as the world turns from military conflict to economic competition.

Only our Nation's commercial employment opportunities and industries can ensure that Americans have a high standard of living, a safeguarded environment, housing for the homeless, improved health care, and a strong national defense.

Mr. Speaker, the first step toward a successful economic future is to identify those critical industries and evaluate their health so that government and industry will be able to work together to guarantee their future.

RECOGNITION OF WORLD HOME ECONOMICS DAY

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, today is World Home Economics Day, an occasion which provides an opportunity for all to celebrate the profession and offer our thanks to home economists for their dedication and service to families and individuals. It is important to us here and to the Nation at large to recognize the day named for the profession that has played an invaluable part in the continuing quest to improve quality of life for us all. Today, March 20, and throughout the week, there will be many special activities and programs to recognize the contributions of home economists.

Here in the United States, home economists serve as teachers in our elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools. They are also professors and researchers at the university level and cooperative extension agents in both rural and urban areas. And home economists play an important role in the business and service industries working on such issues as product development, nutrition labeling and food safety as well as child and senior care. They also work in foreign lands, assisting with international development.

One national association, the American Home Economics Association, provides a voice for over 24,000 home economists from all of the diverse areas of home economics mentioned above. AHEA's public policy priorities include, but are not limited to, vocational education, nutrition labeling, food safety, high-

er education, adolescent, as well as international development and development education. The American Home Economics Association also has several special projects to address school age child care, the prevention of teen pregnancy and the recruitment and retention of minorities in the field of home economics.

At the international level, the interests and concerns of home economists are represented by the International Federation for Home Economics which has representatives from over 116 countries. The goal of this international association is to bring together institutions and individuals interested in home economics education and its continuing service to families of many cultures. The International Federation has several United Nations liaison officers and has also operated special programs such as training and technical assistance for women of 13 West and East African countries, an income generating project of women in 12 Latin American countries and family planning workshops in 25 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In keeping with AHEA's mission to improve the quality of life for individuals and families, home economists strive to meet the variety of changes that have affected work and family needs. Home economics is a discipline that seeks to promote an educational approach which will prevent crises related to issues such as family stability, resource management and dependent care and to support the enrichment of family life.

Therefore, today, let us thank home economists who are making a difference in our lives. On this, World Home Economics Day, I ask you to join me in thanking the members of the profession dedicated to strengthening the family, our Nation, and the world through education and service.

THE YANKEE TRADER: AN IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER IN THE COMMUNITY

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to acquaint you with a newspaper that plays an important role in my district, the Yankee Trader. This newspaper is currently celebrating 25 years of service to its community.

The Yankee Trader carries important information to its readers. Each week more than 400 volunteer programs use this newspaper, gratis, to announce their meetings and events.

The Yankee Trader is also involved more directly in community service; for example, it feeds the homeless during the holidays. However, this newspaper's most impressive work has been with the Special Olympics. The Yankee Trader operated three concession booths for both their fall and spring games, offered a scholarship program, designed the Special Olympics Journal, and printed ongoing news and notices of Special Olympics events and needs. More than 30 of the newspaper's employees and their families volunteered to staff

these events. In recognition of such invaluable services, the Yankee Trader was selected as the most outstanding corporate sponsor for Special Olympics in New York State.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we too voice our support for the Yankee Trader during its silver anniversary. Without the community services this newspaper provides, many groups and people would lose essential support. I'm proud that the Yankee Trader serves the people of my district.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD A. MATTIOLI

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the family and friends of Edward A. Mattioli in paying long overdue tribute to this dedicated and tireless public servant on his retirement as Newstead Town attorney.

For 36 years, Ed Mattioli served his community as counsel with distinction, providing expert assistance to the Newstead Town Board in charting the course of progress in that wonderful township.

When Ed retired as town attorney last December, he left a legacy that is unsurpassed in local history; no one has ever served longer in this position.

In addition to his municipal service, Ed has also served as counsel to such institutions as the Akron Central School District, the Bank of Akron, and numerous area businesses.

Ed's legal dedication has not been limited to the public sector, and he has been active and successful in the private sector as part-owner of radio station WXRL and the Dande Farms Country Club.

As a private practitioner, Ed Mattioli's legal expertise continues to benefit many individuals and families throughout western New York, and he has a solid reputation for diligence, compassion and knowledge of the law.

Throughout his lifetime, Ed has been actively involved in many community, charitable and civil matters, ranging from assisting the Akron Volunteer Fire Company to working tirelessly on behalf of his parish church, St. Teresa's in Akron.

On a personal note, the Mattioli and Paxon Families have enjoyed decades of friendship; my father, Leon, and Ed practiced law together; Ed and Natalie Mattioli are my godparents in the Roman Catholic Church.

On Wednesday evening, March 20, 1991, the Akron and Newstead community will honor Ed Mattioli at a dinner at the Akron House, on Main Street in Akron.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues in Congress, today we pay tribute to Edward A. Mattioli on the occasion of the dinner held to mark his retirement as town attorney. However, there is no doubt that his community, friends, and neighbors will continue to enjoy his good services for many, many years to come.

I congratulate Ed and Natalie, his wife of 43 years, and wish them all the best for continued success in all their future endeavors.

AMERICAN STUDENTS COMMITTED TO CHANGING THE WORLD

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I am pleased today to recognize the effort of thousands of students who are involving themselves in the fight against hunger by participating in the "Seventh Annual Student Hunger Cleanup" on April 13, 1991. The cleanup is an annual spring event that combines community service and fundraising. It is one of the Nation's most successful student-community events and is invaluable in the struggle against hunger.

The hunger cleanup is a national work-a-thon in which students raise money by signing up sponsors for community improvement work which they perform. Last year's cleanup raised \$200,000 through the work of 14,000 students who volunteered in 112 cities. The participants volunteer for such activities as painting and fixing up homeless shelters, working in soup kitchens, senior citizens homes and day care centers, and the general cleaning up of community facilities.

But more than fundraising, the hunger cleanup is an awareness raising event. The community, the contributors, and the volunteers themselves learn about what needs to be done to make a better life for the impoverished in the local area, and around the world. The participating students decide how the money they raise will be spent locally. They educate themselves about local needs, local poverty, and the local structures which need assistance. About 50 percent of the money will be used for this community development.

Another portion of the money is directed toward international grassroots development programs through the International Development Exchange. The countries selected for this year's efforts are Sierra Leone, Kenya, Guatemala, and the Philippines. All of the programs are oriented toward international development and sustainable agriculture.

The cleanup is an activity of the National Student Campaign Against Hunger and Homelessness. The organization was launched in 1985 by the Public Interest Research Groups in cooperation with USA for Africa. The campaign is the assistance and organizing body for students who want to build an activist network to fight hunger and poverty. This is an organization of college and high school students, educators, and other leaders working to fight hunger and homelessness in the United States and around the world. Last fall I had the opportunity to speak to the organization's annual conference in Philadelphia. I was extremely pleased to spend time with such an eager group of students. These are dedicated and concerned young people who are truly making a difference in the world around them. I'm proud to consider them my friends.

Hunger and homelessness are solvable problems. Young people are in a unique position to have an impact on our society. The hunger cleanup is a way for them to turn their social concerns into action while improving

communities all over our Nation, and benefiting the entire world.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable organization. March 22, 1991, will mark the 10th anniversary of successful partnership between southern California cities through the Carson/Lomita/Torrance Private Industry Council.

The Private Industry Council is a private nonprofit group, operating in partnership with local governments to plan, establish policy, and maintain oversight for local job training programs funded under the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA].

The JTPA continues to be an effective program for assisting school dropouts, unskilled adults, displaced homemakers, laid-off workers, and disadvantaged residents who face serious barriers to employment.

The city of Torrance established the Private Industry Council in 1980, and in 1983, reached out to the surrounding communities of Carson and Lomita to form a consortium in order to serve a greater population.

The council's impact can be seen through the over 14,000 consortium youth, adult, senior, and dislocated workers who have since enhanced their employability through the services and programs offered by the council. Also, the partnership forged between the private sector and government has led to expanded employment activities and has provided JTPA alumni with meaningful careers.

My wife Lee joins me in congratulating the Private Industry Council on a successful first decade, and in wishing it great success in the decades to come. Their members, staff, and participants, deserve special commendation for their considerable achievement and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO TROPHY LODGE'S HARRY OSTER

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to a constituent, Mr. Harry Oster of Elaine Drive in Oceanside, NY. Mr. Oster is being honored on March 24, 1991 by the Trophy Lodge and Chapter of B'nai B'rith of Oceanside at their annual youth services breakfast.

It is particularly appropriate that Harry Oster be selected for this award. He has worked tirelessly on behalf of Trophy Lodge's youth services programs and has served as chairman of the youth services breakfast for the past 15 years. In fact, in many ways, Trophy Lodge's youth services programs and the youth services breakfast itself have become synonymous with the name Harry Oster.

Mr. Oster has also served as president of Trophy Lodge and the Nassau-Suffolk B'nai B'rith. He remains an active member of the B'nai B'rith district 1 board of governors and is a strong supporter of America's friend and ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel. Clearly, Harry Oster embodies the civic spirit and sense of commitment that President Bush refers to as one of the "Thousand Points of Light."

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong resident of the village of East Rockaway, a community adjacent to Oceanside, I am well aware of the outstanding work that Harry Oster has done over the years to improve the quality of life in and around the fourth Congressional District. I am pleased to call him a neighbor and proud to have the privilege of representing him in this House.

DAIMLER-BENZ CO. OF GERMANY MEETS PLEDGE OF ASSISTANCE

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable discussion in the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm about our allies fully meeting their pledges of assistance. Coming from a State where large numbers of German companies have established manufacturing facilities, I have followed this discussion with great interest. I recently had a chance to learn of an extraordinary program of support being undertaken in connection with Desert Storm by the Daimler-Benz Co. of Germany. Daimler-Benz's involvement was of great interest to me because they are the owner of the U.S.-based Freightliner Corp., which employs about 2,200 North Carolinians in my district.

As most of us know, a number of the troops in the Persian Gulf came from our bases in Germany, where they left behind wives and children. For these family members living in a foreign country with a language that they usually do not understand, life has not always been easy. Daimler-Benz who is a neighbor of the U.S. VII Corps in Stuttgart, learned of these difficulties and quickly moved to be of help. In a program costing several hundred thousand dollars, this German company has presented 35 minibuses to the Family Assistance Centers of the U.S. Army in Germany for use while the servicemen are still deployed in the gulf. The buses are to assist the dependents in Germany to move around much more easily not only on military bases themselves, but between the bases and the various locations within the neighboring German communities.

A further action of the Daimler-Benz Group of companies is the establishment of an emergency fund to be administered by the American Red Cross in Germany which will allow quick assistance to Desert Storm soldiers and their dependents in the area of social welfare.

Finally, to underscore the company's solidarity at this important time, Daimler-Benz has just established a prize for American high school students who have shown particular

achievement in a subject relating to Germany. The recipients of this award of excellence will be invited to the united Germany for a few weeks.

We, in North Carolina, are most pleased with our close association with quality German companies, and I believe that the recent generous actions by Daimler-Benz are yet another good indication of the warm relationship and close cooperation between us and our friends in Germany.

RECOGNITION OF THE KAUAI HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the achievements of the championship Kauai High School mock trial team. The young men and women of Kauai High School took first place in the Kauai District mock trial competition and will now go on to face other champions in the overall state-wide tournament.

In the 5 years that the State competition has been in existence, high schools from the island of Kauai have taken the overall championship three times. Waimea High School won the competition twice and Kapa'a High School was last year's winner.

This is a remarkable record for the Garden Island, having faced the powerful teams from Oahu and the Big Island. But in the true spirit of justice, Kauai's junior jurists let their arguments, not their size, win the day. Now the students of Kauai High School will have their turn before the bar.

Mr. Speaker, the mock trial competition is a good and productive way to introduce our country's fine legal system to the next generation. Among these students may be Hawaii's future lawyers, future judges, and perhaps even a young man or woman who will one day sit in Congress.

I extend my warmest wishes to all the participants in the Hawaii State mock trial competition and I congratulate the members of the Kauai District championship team:

Mimosa Jones, Kim Yamasaki, Canaan Blake, Michael Hrnicek, Garrett Maeda, Tricia Miike, Tyler Nekomoto, Jay Sakoda, Jody Sato, Iris Shimauchi, Erica Valoroso, Audrey Yamasaki, Elkie Giem, and their coaches: Mark O'Day, April Shigemoto, Ted Chihara, and Michael Ratcliffe.

ACCOUNT FRAUD AND DECEPTION PREVENTION ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I and 31 of our colleagues introduced H.R. 1493, the Account Fraud and Deception Prevention Act of 1991. This legislation is in direct re-

sponse to a fundraising scheme by one political organization that, to my knowledge, is unprecedented. However, if this new bait and hook gimmick is left unchecked it will become the modus operandi of every fly-by-night con artist to rip-off unsuspecting consumers.

I would like to explain to my colleagues this scam. Under the guise of giving potential donors a \$25 check, the National Republican Senatorial Committee used the endorsement of the check as an authorization to hook a sizable donation by automatically withdrawing \$12.50 each month from the unsuspecting consumer's banking account. The \$25 bait is recovered through mandatory withdrawals for the first 2 months and after that the \$12.50 will continue to be withdrawn automatically until the consumer notifies the bank or the political committee to stop the withdrawal.

This issue is not partisan. While a political organization may have been the first organization to use this trickery, my concern is that it will not be the last. Under this scam, the consumers receive a check for \$25 that is clearly made out in their names. What is not as obvious is the small print on the back of the check that authorizes the automatic withdrawal of \$12.50 per month.

The letter that accompanied the check followed the same type of script. The letter glossed over the true fundraising intent and focused instead on hi-tech voter identification programs, hi-tech voter registration programs, and hi-tech voter turn-out programs. This approach was hi-tech—it was a hi-tech consumer rip-off program.

The Account Fraud and Deception Prevention Act will close the loophole in the law that will let every con artist send out bogus checks to unsuspecting consumers. My bill will amend the Electronic Funds Transfer Act to ensure that the endorsement, deposit or cashing of any check is not sufficient authorization to act as a conduit for the automatic withdrawal from a consumer's account.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE
ATTLETWEED

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it saddens me today to bring news of the passing of George Attletweed, a widely respected advocate of the deaf community and a dedicated educator of both deaf and hearing students. He devoted his life to understanding and learning and will be deeply missed.

Mr. Attletweed was known for his leadership in many communities. He was active on a national level as an outspoken advocate for the acceptance of American sign language as a language in its own right, in California as both chairman and vice-chairman of the State Commission on Special Education, and in our community as an active parishioner at St. Joseph's Catholic Church and charter member of the Vista Lion's Club. He was truly a man of many accomplishments.

George Attletweed was said to have been able "to bring silence and sound together." Through his participation in the television program Silent Perspective and the Dial News news service, and in his role as professor of counseling at Ohlone College, he reached out to both the hearing and deaf by providing opportunity and understanding.

Our deepest sympathies go out to Mrs. Bernadette Attletweed and to their children Larry and Kathleen. We all share their loss.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S RECENT CRIME SUMMIT A GREAT SUCCESS

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and the entire Justice Department for their continued dedication to fighting drugs and violent crime even at a time when our country's concerns were focused on our troops in the Persian Gulf. Recently the Justice Department held its 1991 Crime Summit here in Washington to explore trends in crime and drugs and how those trends will affect law enforcement agencies. Panels discussed innovative programs and incentives to help reduce violent crime. Speakers from the administration, Congress, the Supreme Court, State and local law enforcement, and the private sector discussed a variety of topics including: demand reduction and user accountability programs as they relate to reducing violent crime; Federal, State, and local initiatives in Philadelphia's Violent Traffickers Project; the National Drug Control Strategy; innovations in policing; recent developments relating to violent street gangs; the apprehension and prosecution of armed violent offenders; managing the expanding prison and jail population; and initiatives to assist in combating violent crime through Federal death penalty, habeas corpus, and exclusionary rule reforms.

In the first 2 years of President Bush's administration, the Justice Department has scored successfully on all fronts. Due to the Department of Justice's stepped up efforts, life for those who violate the law has become tougher. The Department of Justice has committed major resources to combatting drug trafficking, money laundering, asset forfeiture, street violence, white collar crime, organized crime, and terrorism. One third of the 1991 drug money goes to the Department of Justice. For 1991, 45 percent of Justice's budget is used to fight drug traffickers.

After reviewing the Justice Department's record and their recent accomplishments, I hope that those who argue otherwise on their success will realize that the Attorney General continues to be out in front in addressing the two major concerns of the American public: violent crimes and drugs.

COMMEMORATION OF THE MARCH 25, 1949 DEPORTATION FROM LATVIA

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate a dark and painful moment in the history of Soviet-occupied Latvia. On March 25, 1949, 42 years ago today, 42,076 residents of Latvia were deported to Siberia under Joseph Stalin's forced collectivization of farmlands. Few of these people ever returned to Latvia alive.

The terror and brutality of the Stalinist era were already well known to the people of Latvia, who had lost 15,000 of their citizens to Stalin's terror in June 1941, during Stalin's first deportation of Latvian citizens. The people of Latvia, so viciously taken from their country, were subjected to the most brutal and inhuman conditions in Stalin's now infamous work camps, and many thousands of Latvians were executed.

The world has been inspired by the changes in Eastern Europe and by the birth of democracy in countries long oppressed by the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev won last year's Nobel Peace Prize for bringing the Soviet Union out of the dark days of Stalin and allowing growing freedom and democracy. But recent events in Latvia and Lithuania have threatened the hopes of the people of the Baltic States who have longed for freedom and democracy for too long.

While the eyes of the world were focused on the gulf war, the Soviet Union returned to its old tactics and began a brutal crackdown against the people of Latvia and Lithuania. Once again the people of Latvia have been victims of Soviet aggression.

American troops fought gallantly in the Persian Gulf to ensure the sovereignty of nations and to prove that aggression will never be rewarded. It is essential that we take these important lessons to heart and help ensure the people of Latvia, and the other Baltic States, the sovereignty that they have sought for so long.

A TRIBUTE TO KAREN JENKINS
AND THE REMEMBRANCE QUILT

HON. JOHN G. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Karen Jenkins of Maryville, TN, has done more than her part in showing support for our troops who served in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Ms. Jenkins wanted to make sure that our troops did not suffer the same scorn and lack of support as did those returning from Vietnam.

To build support for our troops, Ms. Jenkins completed a quilt with more than 30,000 signatures on it. Known as the Remembrance Quilt, this expression of love bears the signa-

tures and messages of Americans who didn't want the service men and women to feel the least bit forgotten.

The 30-square-foot Remembrance Quilt was presented in November to Maj. Gen. Carl Wallace of the Tennessee National Guard who sent it to Saudi Arabia for the troops to view. It warmed the hearts of the service men and women who saw it over there.

The Remembrance Quilt was returned and is being taken around this country. It has been signed by young and old, famous and unsung, but by Americans who care.

Among the signatures on the Remembrance Quilt are those of First Lady Barbara Bush, former Senator Howard Baker, Tennessee Governor Ned McWherter, country singer Dolly Parton, University of Tennessee football coach Johnny Majors, UT basketball coaches Pat Summitt and Wade Houston, actor David Keith, and Notre Dame football coach Lou Holtz. Many UT and Notre Dame athletes also signed the quilt, along with scores of school children, workers, housewives, and visitors to the Dollywood amusement park in east Tennessee.

I believe that the efforts of Karen Jenkins and people like her around the Nation played a vital role in uniting us all against a common enemy, Saddam Hussein. I commend the hard work, love, and dedication shown by Ms. Jenkins.

She said that she decided on making a quilt because of what it symbolizes: Warmth, home, and comfort. These are the things soldiers need in the midst of war to sustain their morale. They must be assured of support at home—to know that the home fires are burning brightly until they return.

Karen Jenkins deserves due recognition for the Remembrance Quilt. I can think of no greater expression of support than this.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH M. FERRAINA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 23, 1991, the Figli di Colombo—Sons of Columbus—of Long Branch, NJ, will honor one of its most distinguished members, Mr. Joseph M. Ferraina, on the occasion of its 24th anniversary dinner and dance. I am proud to add my tribute to this fine educator and very active member of our community.

Mr. Speaker, it would take up an entire page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to simply set forth, in list form, the many associations and achievements of Mr. Ferraina. I would like to offer just a brief overview of some of his public accomplishments.

Since 1982, Joseph M. Ferraina has served with distinction as the principal of the Long Branch Middle School, having previously been an assistant principal. Prior to joining the administrative ranks in the Long Branch public schools, he was a Spanish teacher and an athletic coach.

The list of Mr. Ferraina's community and professional affiliations is nothing less than astounding. In addition to his membership in the

Long Branch Figli di Colombo Club, he is affiliated with numerous other Long Branch-based organizations, including the Amerigo Vespucci Society, the Rotary Club, the Knights of Columbus Society, the Elks Club, the Columbus Day Parade Committee, the VFW Post, the Italian-American Memorial Association, the Spanish Fraternity, the NAACP, SAFE Homes, the chamber of commerce, the Municipal Alliance Committee, the Monmouth Medical Center Student Volunteer Program, the Youth Concerns Coalition Committee, the First Aid Squad and the Independence Fire Company. He is also actively involved with such organizations as the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council, the Junior League of Monmouth County, the Tournament of Champions, the Monmouth County Parks System, and a host of other professional, academic, and philanthropic organizations at the local, county, and State levels.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Joseph M. Ferraina represents all that we can ask for in a role model for today's youth. With his strong communications skills and fluency in three languages—English, Spanish, and Italian—his effective managerial skills, his commitment to individual growth and knowledge, and, most importantly, his tireless commitment to the betterment of his community, Mr. Ferraina is an exemplary educator and citizen.

THE SUM OF \$96 MILLION FOR ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS TRAINING, H.R. 1466, JUSTIFIED BY LACK OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS DURING THE PERIOD OF 1981-89

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am very pleased to join with my colleague, Representative BRUCE, in his introduction of the Allied Health Professions Promotion Act of 1991—H.R. 1466—a \$96 million legislative commitment to Federal training and education for the allied health professions.

On March 4, 1991, the U.S. House of Representative's Select Committee on Aging, which I chair, held a hearing on "Long-Term Care Personnel: Incentives For Training and Career Development." Several findings concerning the allied health profession were elucidated at the committee hearing. First, no Federal funding programs were authorized to support allied health education during the period of 1981 to 1989. Public Law 100-607, the Health Professions Reauthorization Act of 1988, authorized \$6 million, but only \$737,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 1990. For fiscal year 1991, \$1,659,000 was appropriated for grants and contracts. This amount will make it possible to only provide continuation support for seven grants and fund perhaps another 10 new projects.

Second, the current efforts to incorporate care of the aged into allied health curriculum are inadequate and personnel shortages are likely to persist and worsen unless acted upon. In was reported that the Institute on Medicine [IOM] report, "Allied Health Services:

Avoiding Crises," found that the ratio of FTE physical therapists to registered nurses is 1:2 in rehabilitation hospitals compared with 1:43 in acute care hospitals.

Third, the shortage of appropriately trained faculty is a major barrier to curricular reform. The IOM study concluded that improved education in geriatric care would: First, aid in the retention of existing practitioners; second, illuminate the rewards of geriatric career for students and augment recruitment, and third, encourage more faculty to engage in geriatric service and clinical research relevant to long-term care. This study underscores the need to move forward with an initiative that addresses the allied health personnel shortage.

The Allied Health Professional Promotion Act of 1991 will: First, provide project grants to those allied fields determined by the Secretary to be in short supply; second, provide allied health student traineeships; third, provide advanced training of allied health personnel; and fourth, authorize the establishment within the Health Resources and Services Administration an Advisory Council on Allied Health. By the fiscal year 1994, total funding for this initiative will be \$96 million.

Unless we are willing to tolerate access and quality problems for Americans of all ages, the current shortage of allied health personnel must be addressed now, and future shortages in several health professions must be addressed before the end of the 102d session of Congress.

RAHALL PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE JOHNSON FAMILY OF WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as communities through our Nation prepare to welcome home our victorious troops from the Persian Gulf, I wish to take a moment to commemorate the special sacrifices made by a family in my own district. Many families have more than one member serving in the gulf. More than one mother in this country had two sons in harm's way. However, the Johnson family of Huntington, WV is special indeed. The Johnsons have six loved ones who participated in Operation Desert Storm.

The Johnson family members who served with distinction in Desert Storm were: Pfc. Eric Johnson, U.S. Army, Pfc. Mitchell Johnson, U.S. Army, Pfc. Larry D. Wright, U.S. Army, S. Sgt. Carl T. Johnson, U.S. Marine Corps, Sgt. Brian K. Scott, U.S. Marine Corps, and D.M.S.-4 Joseph T. Johnson, U.S. Navy.

For one West Virginia family to give so much is truly commendable. When hearing of the dangers faced by our troops, the Johnsons had not one, but six loved ones over whom to worry, six young men for whom to pray. Thanks to the efforts of our outstanding military leadership, the Johnsons are now looking forward to welcoming home six proud veterans.

Though the extent of the Johnson family's contribution is unequalled in number, it is

matched in spirit by similar acts of patriotism made by thousands of other families throughout West Virginia. By honoring the Johnson family, I wish to also pay tribute to the families of the thousands of brave men and women who made Operation Desert Storm such a success. Families throughout the United States deserve and merit our respect just as our troops do, and their collective sacrifice, as they waited in loneliness and fear for the war to end, shall not go unnoticed.

TRIBUTE TO A 13-YEAR-OLD HERO

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, there are very few people who would put their lives on the line for a complete stranger. But Jacob A. Greving, a 13 year-old student from Quincy IL, did just that.

On July 7, 1990, Jacob saved an 8-year-old girl from drowning in the Mississippi River. Erin E. Mason was wading in the river off the south end of an island and stepped into deeper water where she was caught in a swift current. Unable to return to shore, Erin shouted for help. Jacob heard her calling for help from the nearby island and immediately swam to her. Erin grabbed hold of Jacob's neck as he attempted to swim back to shore, but the current pulled them further from shore. Eventually, two boaters saw them and pulled them aboard the boat about 1,200 feet from the island. Exhausted from the rescue, Jacob had to be carried to shore.

This act of courage and selflessness by Jacob Greving has not gone unnoticed. Many friends and neighbors in Quincy recognized his act of heroism as did the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Earlier this month Jacob was awarded the Carnegie Medal for risking his life to save the life of another. Jacob was one of 16 persons from 11 States who received the medal for performing a heroic deed.

Established April 15, 1904, by Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was created to recognize outstanding acts of selfless heroism performed in the United States and Canada.

This remarkable act of valor by such a young person should serve as an example to us all. Because life is so precious, risking one's life to save another is an act of heroism and love which truly deserves our recognition.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE A. BREWER RETIRES

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my warmest congratulations to former Assistant Chief of Police Jesse A. Brewer who retired February 28th from the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), after 39 years of

dedicated and distinguished service to the force.

Jess Brewer retired as the LAPD's second highest ranking officer and the highest ranking black officer in the history of the department. His ascension to that post might have seemed an unlikely prospect when Brewer left the Chicago Police Department, discouraged by its discriminatory hiring and promotion practices, in 1952. Indeed, Brewer's LAPD career began only after the department rejected his initial application on a technicality—an event Brewer attributes to racism. With the help of future Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, then an LAPD sergeant, Brewer successfully reapplied to the force. Needless to say, we are all glad that he did.

A native of Dallas, Texas, Jess Brewer was born October 21, 1921. Brewer attended Alabama's Tuskegee Institute where he met his wife, the former Odessa Amund, who was also studying at Tuskegee. However, he was obliged to leave Tuskegee in June 1943, when he was called to military service. He would later complete his undergraduate education at Shaw University. Brewer underwent military training at the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA and was commissioned as a 2d Lieutenant upon his graduation. Serving a total of 33 years of active and reserve military service, Brewer retired in January 1976 with the rank of Colonel. His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge and two campaign ribbons. In 1977, he earned a masters degree in public administration from the University of Southern California.

Brewer's many LAPD assignments reflect his broad experience in the department. These assignments have included patrol, vice, traffic, homicide and burglary investigation, and community relations. As a captain, Chief Brewer commanded the Van Nuys, Metropolitan and Training Divisions. At the rank of commander, Brewer held several other command assignments.

In 1981, Brewer was promoted to deputy chief and served as commanding officer for the area encompassing south-central Los Angeles from 1981-1987. In this capacity, he garnered praise for pioneering several law enforcement innovations. Significantly, Brewer implemented new officer deployments, placing more officers in minority neighborhoods, as the gang crisis intensified. Through these efforts, Brewer helped to forge a more positive and constructive relationship between the department and the primarily African-American residents of a south-central Los Angeles community plagued by drug- and gang-related violence.

Chief Brewer was promoted to the rank of assistant chief on November 19, 1987. As assistant chief, he directed the activities of the Office of Administrative Services where he was responsible for all support functions of the department. He was widely regarded as an ideal candidate to succeed Chief Darryl Gates as the LAPD's top officer.

Jess Brewer's vast knowledge and expertise with respect to law enforcement were such that he was selected as a technical adviser to the Emmy Award-winning television series, "Hill Street Blues"—a series widely praised for its realism and technical accuracy. Over the

course of his career, Chief Brewer also served on the board of numerous prestigious public and private organizations, including the President's Commission on Organized Crime and the National Advisory Committee Task Force on Disorder and Terrorism. Most recently, he served as a Governor-appointed member of the Board of Directors of the California Museum of Science and Industry and as a commissioner of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission.

Assistant Chief Brewer has received many honors throughout his law enforcement career. He was the 1988 recipient of the NAACP's Judge Thomas L. Griffith Legal Award and the Ricky Bell Humanitarian Award. Chief Brewer was an honoree at the 1990 National Association of the Black Military Officers' dinner and is a lifetime member of the NAACP.

Uniformly described as a gentleman and an articulate spokesperson for the department, and dubbed "the Prince" by his colleagues, Jess Brewer has performed his duties with tremendous dignity and distinction, and has served as an inspirational role model for hundreds of minority and other officers in the Los Angeles Police Department. Moreover, by his fine example and by his firm insistence, Brewer has been instrumental in making the Los Angeles Police Department a fairer and more hospitable place for minority police officers.

I ask you to join me, Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to a fine officer, a true gentleman and a good friend on the occasion of his well-deserved retirement, and in wishing for Jess and his wife Odessa, their three sons, Jess II, Jonathan and Kenneth, and their grandchildren, good health and good times in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO AL ERCOLANO

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I should like to share with my colleagues a tribute to an outstanding professional and wonderful human being, Al Ercolano. Friends, family, and colleagues are joining together this week to honor Al on his retirement as director of the Washington office of the College of American Pathologists.

Al Ercolano will continue to be involved with the College of Pathologists as vice president for special projects. He was director of the Washington office from May 1970 to December 1990. In that role, he advised and counseled the board of governors, government relations council, legislative committees and headquarters staff on regulatory and legislative issues affecting pathologists and their practice setting. He was also executive director of the American Nursing Home Association from 1961 through 1970.

Prior to his association with the College of American Pathologists, Al held various positions with Arkansas Blue Cross-Blue Shield. He joined that organization as hospital relations representative, was named professional relations manager—supervising work with hospitals and physicians—in November 1955, and

was promoted to relations manager in 1958. In that capacity, he was responsible for the management and supervision of all professional and public relations programs for the organization.

Those of us who had the pleasure of working with Al would agree with the comments made by one of his colleagues that Al Ercolano is a man who takes his work very seriously but never himself.

We wish Al and his wife, Elly, much happiness in their retirement. We know that their five children and ever increasing number of grandchildren will keep them busy.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 21, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 22

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Legislative Branch, focusing on the Capitol Police Board.

SD-116

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the renewal of the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement.

SD-215

MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Latin America.

SD-192

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine lender liability as related to Superfund.

SD-406

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the White House residence, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 11

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the Board for International Broadcasting.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 218, to require the Secretary of Commerce to make additional frequencies available for commercial assignment in order to promote the development and use of new telecommunications technologies.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 343, to provide for continued U.S. leadership in high performance computing.

SD-366

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 168, to provide additional financial compensation to the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes that reside on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation) and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe for the taking of reservation lands for the sites of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir and the Oahe Dam and Reservoir.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the U.S. Information Administration and the Voice of America.

SD-419

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's superconducting super collider program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe.

SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.
345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Court of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Fed-

eral Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy conservation programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-116

2:30 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on new school construction, repair, and improvement on Bureau of Indian Affairs' school facilities.

SR-485

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.

SD-138

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to authorize grants to States for improving child protective service systems.

SD-106

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors Civil Relief Act.

334 Cannon Building

APRIL 9

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138